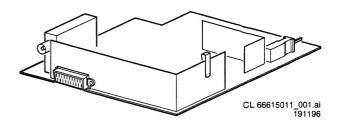
L7.1*F*



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2. Connection facilities 2 3. Safety instructions, Maintenance instructions, Warnings and Notes 3 4. Mechanical instructions 3 5. Overview oscillograms 4 Survey of testpoints 4 Block diagram 5 6. Fault finding tree & repair facilities 6 7. Electrical diagrams and print lay-outs Diagram **PWB** Power supply (Diagram A1) 11 21 Frame output (Diagram A2) 12 21 Synchronisation & deflection (Diagram A3) 13 21 Tuner + IF (Diagram A4) 14 21 Controls (Diagram A5) 15 21 AV in/out + sound IF (Diagram A6) 16 21

(Diagram A7

(Diagram A8)

(Diagram B1)

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11. 12.

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Technical specifications

Video & chroma processing

Circuit description new circuitries

List of abbreviations (incl. all signal names)

Sound amplifier

Directions for use

Spare parts list

Electrical adjustments

CRT panel

1.

@B 48 22 727 21497







21

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Chassis L7.1A

Technical specifications

Mains voltage : 150 - 276V AC; 50/60 Hz

: 90 - 276V 50/60 Hz (full range)

Power cons. at 220V~

: 14" 43W (stand-by ≤ 10W) : 20" 52W (stand-by ≤ 10W)

Aerial input impedance TV

: 75Ω - coax

Max. aerial input VHF/UHF Pull-in range colour sync Pull-in range horizontal sync : ± 600Hz

Pull-in range vertical sync

: 100dBµV : ± 300Hz : 45 - 64.5 Hz

Picture tube range

: 14" : All tubes are universal tube

A34EDJ01X024 - LATAM

A34JXV70X

A34JFQ40X(W)

/59 /50 /71 /97 /75 /73 /93

370KSB22 - SYB -/57 /58

: 20"

: Universal tubes

A48EEB05X020 - LATAM

A48KXR98X

/75 /73 /58B A48JRK10X

/67

: 20"

: Northern tubes

510UFB22 TC69(DPY)

/59 /50 /97 /71 /57 /58

: 14" mono

: 16Ω 4W front firing loudspeaker

TV Systems

: 20" mono

: 16Ω 3W front firing loudspeaker

: /50 /67 /75

PAL B/G PAL B/H

/73 /57

PAL I

/58 /59

PAL B/GI & SECAM B/G D/K

/77 /97 NTSC M

/93

PAL D/I & SECAM D/K

Indications

: On Screen Display (OSD) green/red

: 1 LED (red high intensity, red low intensity, "RC5" and error codes blinking red)

VCR programs

: Any program numbers.

Tuning and operating system: UST / PLL

: Band I

: 48.25 - 93.25 MHz

: Band III

: 168.25 - 216.25 MHz

UV1336 (PLL)

UV1335 /IEC (VST)

UHF : Band I : 471.25 - 863.25 MHz

: Band III

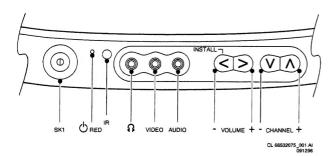
: 55.25 - 83.25 MHz : 175.25 - 211.25 MHz

: UHF

: 471.25 - 801.25 MHz

Local operating functions

: VOLUME + / - , PROGRAM + / -



Connection facilities

Cinch:

Head phone:

○ CINCH

CVBS Θ (1V pp +/- 3dB 75 Ω max 2V DC)

@ **1**/n

8 -600Ω/5mW

CINCH

AUDIO € (500mV RMS < 1K Ω max 2Volt RMS)

3. Safety instructions, Maintenance instructions, Warnings and Notes

Safety instructions for repairs

- 1. Safety regulations require that <u>during</u> a repair:
 - the set should be connected to the mains via an isolating transformer;
 - safety components, indicated by the symbol A, should be replaced by components identical to the original ones;
 - when replacing the CRT, safety goggles must be worn.
- 2. Safety regulations require that <u>after</u> a repair the set must be returned in its original condition. In particular attention should be paid to the following points:
 - As a strict precaution, we advise you to resolder the solder joints through which the horizontal deflection current is flowing, in particular:
 - all pins of the line output transformer (LOT);
 - fly-back capacitor(s);
 - · S-correction capacitor(s);
 - · line output transistor;
 - · pins of the connector with wires to the deflection coil;
 - other components through which the deflection current flows.

Note:

This resoldering is advised to prevent bad connections due to metal fatigue in solder joints and is therefore only necessary for television sets older than 2 years.

- The wire trees and EHT cable should be routed correctly and fixed with the mounted cable clamps.
- The insulation of the mains lead should be checked for external damage.
- The mains lead strain relief should be checked for its function in order to avoid touching the CRT, hot components or heat sinks.
- The electrical DC resistance between the mains plug and the secondary side should be checked (only for sets which have a mains isolated power supply). This check can be done as follows:
 - unplug the mains cord and connect a wire between the two pins of the mains plug;
 - set the mains switch to the on position (keep the mains cord unplugged!);
 - measure the resistance value between the pins of the mains plug and the metal shielding of the tuner or the aerial connection on the set. The reading should be between 4.5 MΩ and 12 MΩ;
 - switch off the TV and remove the wire between the two pins of the mains plug.
- The cabinet should be checked for defects to avoid touching of any inner parts by the customer.

Maintenance instructions

It is recommended to have a maintenance inspection carried out by a qualified service employee. The interval depends on the usage conditions:

- When the set is used under normal circumstances, for example in a living room, the recommended interval is 3 to 5 years.
- When the set is used in circumstances with higher dust, grease or moisture levels, for example in a kitchen, the recommended interval is 1 year.

The maintenance inspection contains the following actions:

- Execute the above mentioned 'general repair instruction'.
- Clean the power supply and deflection circuitry on the chassis.
- Clean the picture tube panel and the neck of the picture tube.

Warnings

1. In order to prevent damage to IC's and transistors any flash-over of the EHT should be avoided. To prevent damage to the picture tube the method, indicated in Fig. 3.1, has to be applied to discharge the picture tube. Make use of an EHT probe and a universal meter (position DC-V). Discharge until the reading of the meter is 0V (after approx. 30s).

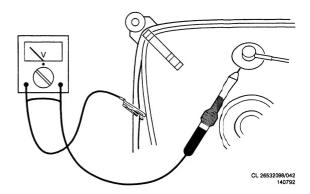


Fig. 3.1

2. ESD 🚣

All ICs and many other semiconductors are susceptible to electrostatic discharges (ESD). Careless handling during repair can reduce life drastically. When repairing, make sure that you are connected with the same potential as the mass of the set by a wristband with resistance. Keep components and tools also at this same potential.

Available ESD protection equipment:

Available 200 proteotion equipment:	
anti-static table mat large	4822 466 10953
1200x650x1.25mm	
anti-static table mat small	√822 466 10958
600x650x1.25mm	4822 400 10950
anti-static wristband	4822 395 10223
connection box	4822 320 11307
(3 press stud connections, 1 M ohm)	
extension cable (2 m, 2 M ohm; to connect	4822 320 11305
wristband to connection box)	
connecting cable (3 m, 2 M ohm; to	4822 320 11306
connect table mat to connection box)	
earth cable (1 M ohm; to connect any	4822 320 11308
product to mat or connection box)	
complete kit ESD3 (combining all 6 prior	4822 310 10671
products - small table mat)	
wristband tester	4822 344 13999

3. Together with the deflection unit and any mulipole unit, the flat square picture tubes used form an integrated unit.

The deflection and the multipole units are set primally at the factory. Adjustment of this unit during repair istn erefore not recommended.

- **4.** Proceed with care when testing the EHT section and the picture tube.
- Never replace any modules or any other parts while the set is switched on.
- 6. Use plastic instead of metal alignment tools. This will prevent any short circuits and the danger of a circuit becoming unstable.
- 7. Upon a repair of a transistor or an IC assembly (e.g. a transistor or IC with heatsink and spring) remounting should be carried out in the following order:
 - 1. Mount transistor or IC on heatsink with spring.
 - 2. Resolder the joints.

Notes

- 1. Do not use heatsinks as earth reference.
- The direct voltages and oscillograms should be measured with regard to the tuner earth (⊥), or hot earth (⊥) as this is called.
- 3. The direct voltages and waveforms are measured in the Service Default Mode (see chapter 8). Use a colour bar pattern of a pattern generator (e.g. PM5518).
- The DC voltages and oscillograms are where necessary measured with (¬□) and without (¬□) aerial signal (settings as in Service Default Mode; see chapter 8). Voltages and oscillograms in the power supply section have been measured for both normal operation (□) and in the stand-by mode (□). As an input signal a colour bar pattern has been used.
- The picture tube PWB has printed spark gaps. Each spark gap is connected between an electrode of the picture tube and the Aquadag coating.

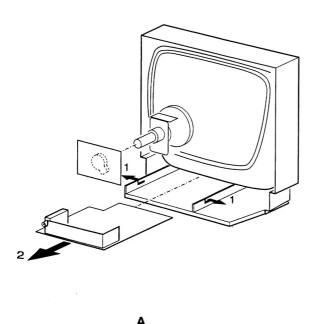
4. Mechanical instructions

For the main carrier two service positions are possible (Fig. 4.1):

- A: For faultfinding on the component side of the main carrier
- B: For (de)soldering activities on the copper side of the main carrier

Position A can be reached by first removing the mains cold from it's fixation, then loosen the carrier lips (1) and then pulling the carrier panel (2) for approximately 10 cm.

Position B can be reached from position A after disconnecting the degaussing cable. Put the carrier on the line transformer side and if wanted use a screwdriver for an extra stable service position (see figure below).



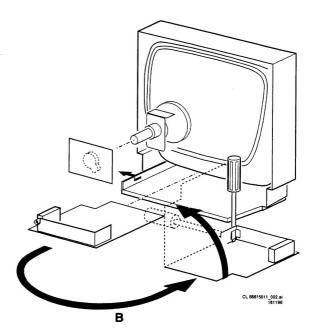
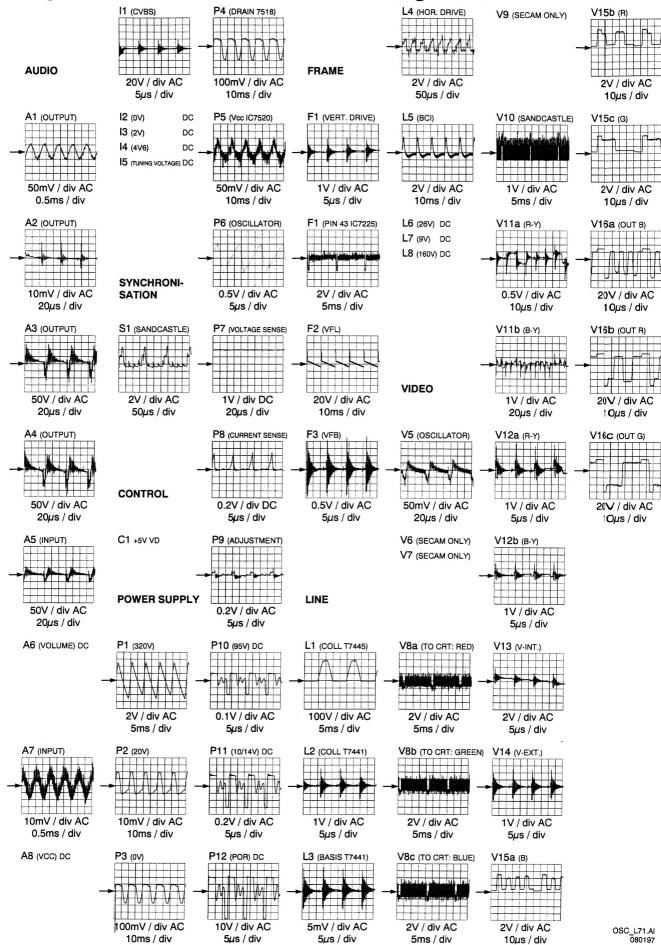


Fig. 4.1

5. Overview oscillograms / Übersicht Oszillogrammes gramme / Vue d'ensemble des oscillogrammes



Survey of testpoints / Übersicht über die Teststellen / Presentation des points à tester

MAIN CARRIER (Component side)

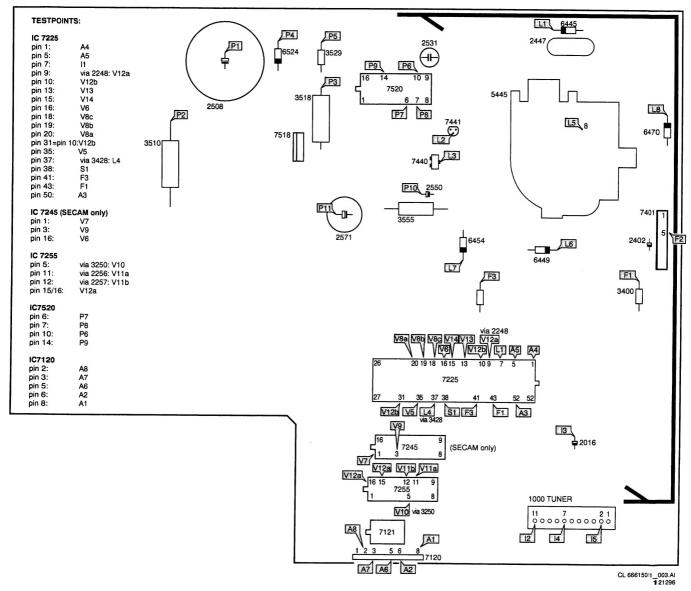


Fig. 5.1

CRT PANEL

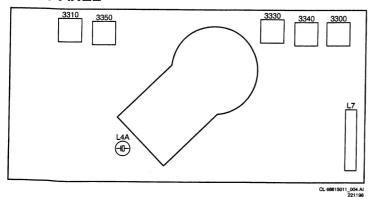
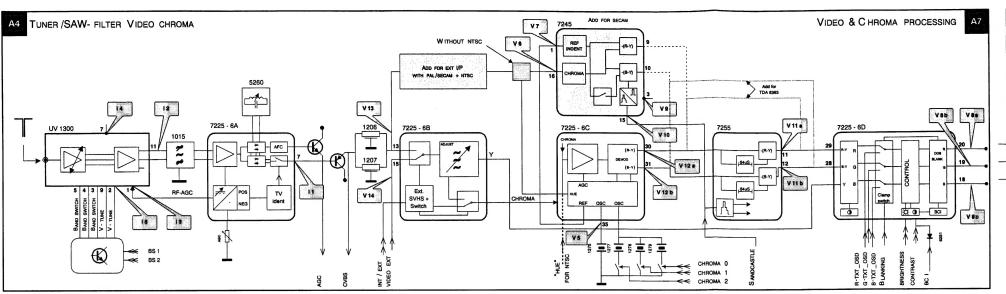


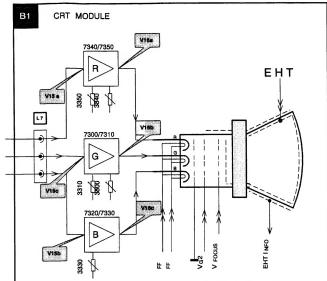
Fig. 5.2

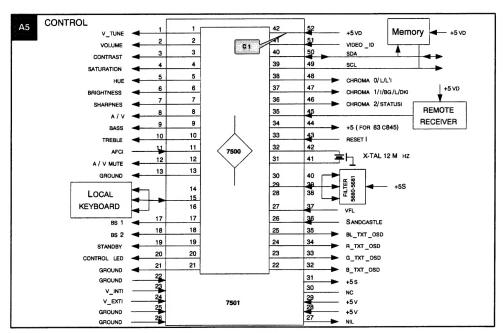
Block diagram / Blockschaltbild /

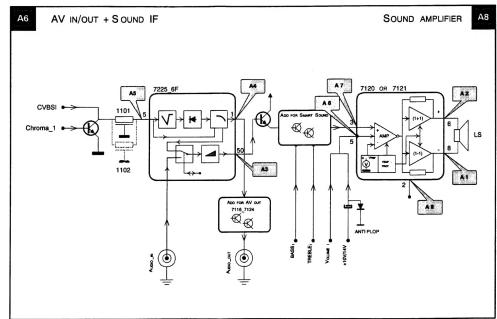


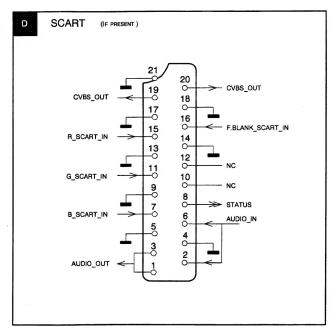
Diagramme synoptique

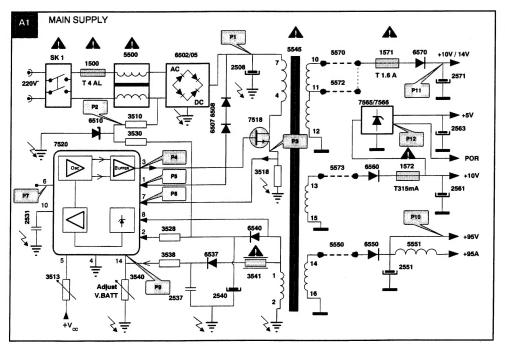


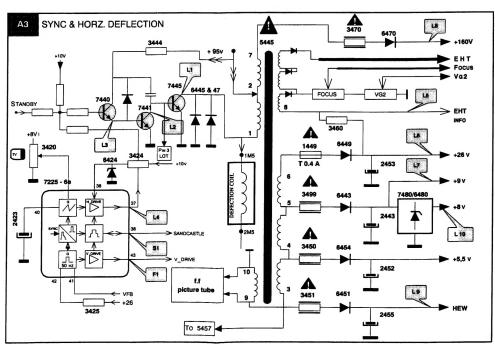


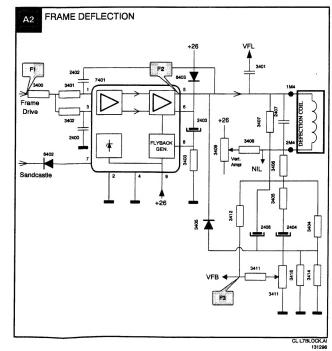




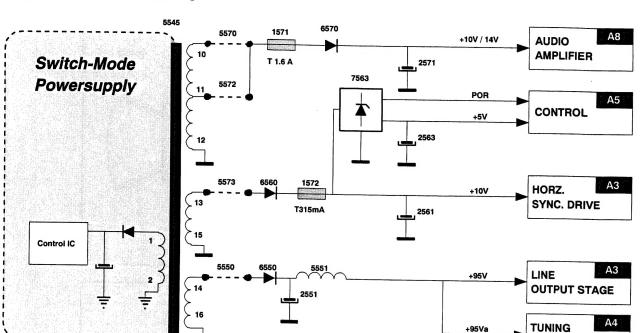






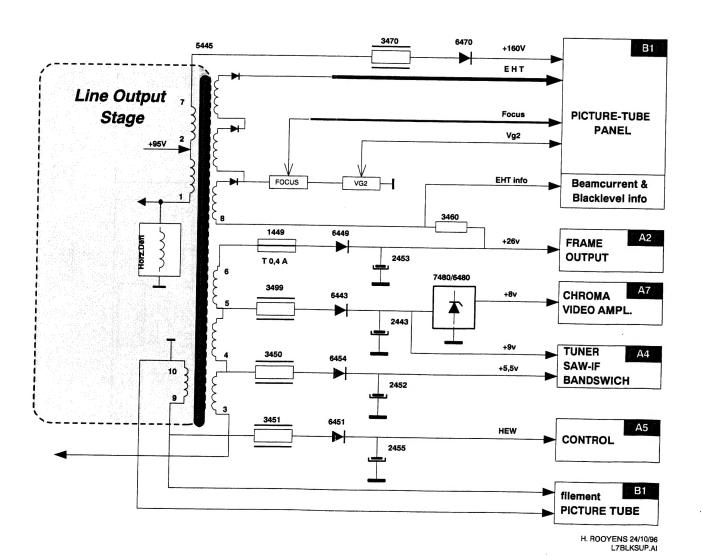


Block diagram / Blockschaltbild / Diagramme synoptique

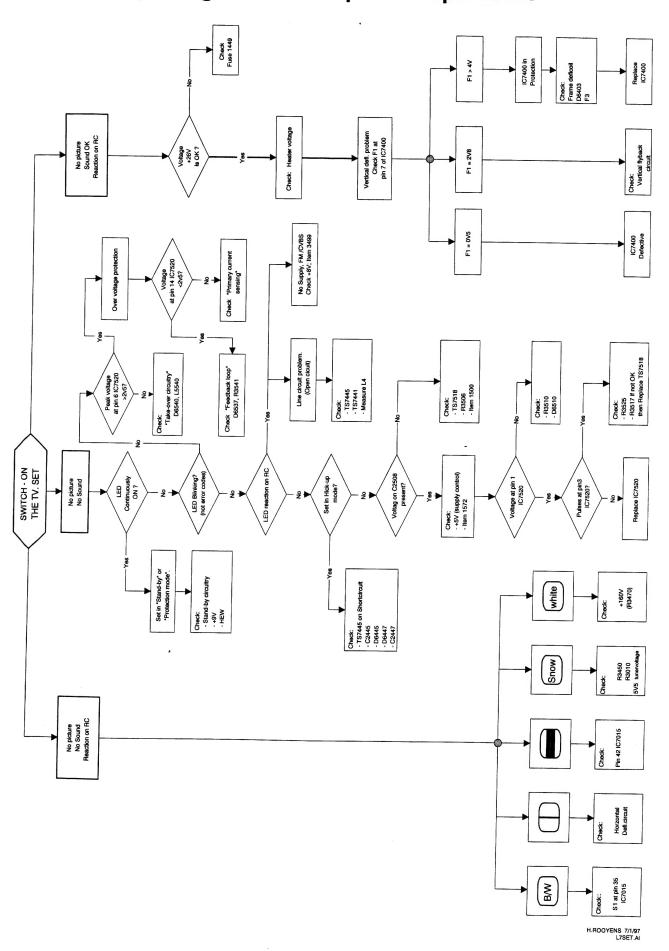


Chassis L7.1A 6

VOLTAGE



6. Fault finding tree & Repair facilities / Fehlersuchbaum & Reparaturhinweise / Aide au depannage & Conseils pour la réparations



6.5 **SDAM** mode

This menu is being displayed whenever SDAM is entered. In this menu the error buffer can be inspected, and the option byte(s) can be (re)programmed. The overview of the menu is shown below:

Explanation:

02031

The hexadecimal representation of

the option byte contents.

3427

The hexadecimal value of the life

timer.

2.2.1

The software identification, version

and cluster.

s

The character "S" to indicate that the

TV set is in service mode.

OP

A two character short name for the

option to be selected.

VALUE

The value of the selected option.

OPTION CODE 02031	OPERATION HOURS 3427	SOFTWARE VERSION 2.2.1	S
ERROR		34300	
OP	VALUE		

The MENU UP/DOWN command can be used to select the next/previous option; the MENU LEFT/RIGHT command can be used to change the option value.

The possible options are listed in the following table:

Table: Options description for L7 versions

Europe version

Full option name	Option name abbreviation	Value range	Available for	
Virgin mode	VI	0 = off, 1 = on	Asian Pacific, Latin America, USA	Bit 7 of byte 0
Hotel mode	но	0 = not present, 1 = present	Asian Pacific PAL, Latin America	Bit 6 of byte 0
Volume status	vs	0 =stored for all, 1 =stored per channel	Asian Pacific PAL	Bit 5 of byte 0
Child lock	CL	0 = not present, 1 = present	Asian Pacific, Latin America, USA	Bit 4 of byte 0
Hue	ни	0 = not present, 1 = present	Asian Pacific PAL	Bit 3 of byte 0
AV source	AV	0 = not present, 1 = present	Asian Pacific, Latin America, USA	Bit 2 of byte 0
UHF only	UH	0 = not present, 1 = present	Asian Pacific PAL	Bit 1 of byte 0
Smart sound	SS	0 = not present, 1 = present	Asian Pacific PAL	Bit 0 of byte 0
Smart picture	SP	0 = not present, 1 = present	Asian Pacific PAL	Bit 7 of byte 1
Auto scan	AS	0 = not present, 1 = present	Asian Pacific, Latin America, USA	Bit 6 of byte 1
60/80 programmes	PR 0 = 60 programmes, Asian Pacific PAL 1 = 80 programmes		Asian Pacific PAL	Bit 5 of byte 1
Magnavox	MV	0 = not Magnavox, 1 = Magnavox	Asian Pacific PAL	Bit 4 of byte 1
National brand	NB	0 = not National brand, 1 = National brand	Asian Pacific PAL	Bit 3 of byte 1
Europe	EU	0 = not Europe, 1 = Europe	Asian Pacific PAL	Bit 2 of byte 1
System	SY	0 = Single system (AP PAL, LatAm Tri-Norma), 1 = LA_BINORMA (LatAm Tri-Norma), 2 = LA_TRINORMA (LatAm Tri-Norma), 3 = AP-Multi, 4 = AP-Dual	Asian Pacific PAL, Latin America Tri-Norma	Byte 2 is 0000 Byte 2 is 0001 Byte 2 is 001 0 Byte 2 is 001 1 Byte 2 is 0100

6.1 Functional blocks

On both the service printing on the copper and the component side, functional blocks are indicated by lines and text.

6.2 Test points

The L7.1 chassis is equipped with test points in the service printing on both sides of mono-board. These test points are referring to the functional blocks as mentioned above:

* P1-P2-P3, etc.: 7

Test points for the power supply

* L1-L2-L3, etc.:

Test points for the line drive and line

output circuitry

* F1-F2-F3, etc.:

Test points for the frame drive and

frame output circuitry

* S1-S2-S3, etc.:

Test points for the synchronization

circuitry

* V1-V2-V3, etc.:

Test points for the video processing

circuitry

* A1-A2-A3, etc.:

Test points for the audio processing

circuitry

C1-C2-C3, etc.:T1-T2-T3, etc.:

Test points for the control circuitry
Test points for the teletext processing

airouitm.

The numbering is done in a for diagnostics logical sequence; always start diagnosing within a functional block, in the sequence of the relevant test points, for that functional block.

6.3 Service mode

The service mode can be split into two parts:

Service Default Mode (SDM) and Service Alignment Mode (SAM). For L7.1 these modes will be replaced by a combined mode, called SDAM.

The control system offers some features, which can be used by the service.

To entry the Service mode you have two possibilities:

- SDAM entry by Dealer Service Tool
- Short-circuit service pins M24 and M25 on PCB and switch power-on.

To leave the Service mode push the stand-by button; the error buffer will be cleared!!

Features are:

- · Service settings after entry
- · Service (sub)menu selection
- · Error buffer display
- Software version & identification display
- · Life timer (run timer) display

6.3.1 The initial state after switching on in service mode is:

System

For Multi-Europe sets

PAL-BG SECAM-L

For Multi-France setsFor Bi-Norma and Tri-Norma sets

s PAL-M

Tuning:

· For sets with VST tuning:

Programme number 1 is selected and the system will be tuned at the tuning data (for programme 1) read from EEPROM

For sets with PLL tuning:

Tune to a frequency of 475.25 MHz.

Further settings:

- The automatic switch off (no IDENT) timer and the sleep timer will be ignored.
- The child lock will be disabled.
- If the TV set was in hotel mode, this mode is disabled as long as the TV is in service mode.
- Brightness, saturation, sharpness, contrast and balance are initialised on 50% level.
- . The volume is set to 25% level.
- · After initialisation the TV set is normally controllable.
- To indicate that the TV is in service mode an "S" will be displayed (in green) in the top right corner of the screen.
 All other OSD will be in red.
- All displayed text strings in service mode are in English.
- The TV set will remain in SDAM after switching of by main switch; with stand-by you will leave this mode.

6.3.2 Other features

RAM test

At every start up of the TV, a read after write test for the complete RAM will be performed. If this check fails, the appropriate error number will be written in the error buffer. The patterns will be chosen in such a way that every bit of all bytes, will be written high and low.

Life timer (run timer)

During the life time cycle of the TV set a life timer is kept. This life timer only counts the normal operation hours, not the stand-by hours. Also at every switch on the life timer is incremented by one.

Error buffer

The last five errors, remembered from the EEPROM, are shown in the service main menu. This is called the error buffer. An error will be added to the buffer if this error differs from the last error in the buffer. The last found error is displayed on the left.

Example: Suppose the display shows:

3 4 1 3 1. This means the last found error is error number 3; the last found error but one is error number 4, and so on.

iumber 4, an 30000

30000 43000 34300

6.4 Error codes

The following error numbers have been defined:

- 0 = No erro
- 1 = Internal RAM error
- 2 = General I ²C error
- 3 = EEPROM Configuration error (Checksum error)
- 4 = I2C error (TDA9840 / TDA9852)
- 5 = I2C error (TDA8374/75) (NOT IN L7.1)
- 6 = EEPROM error
- 7 = I ²C error (PLL tuner)

LATAM version

Full option name	Option name abbreviation	Value range	Available for
Virgin mode	VI	0 = off, 1 = on	Bit 7 of byte 0
Child lock	CL	0 = not present, 1 = present	Bit 6 of byte 0
AV source	AV	0 = not present, 1 = present	Bit 5 of byte 0
Manual skip	SK	0 = not present, 1 = present	Bit 4 of byte 0
Vol limitter	VL	0 = not present, 1 = present	Bit 3 of byte 0
Auto scan	AS	0 = not present, 1 = present	Bit 2 of byte 0
System	SY	0 = Single system (AP PAL, LatAm Tri-Norma), 1 = LA_BINORMA (LatAm Tri-Norma), 2 = LA_TRINORMA (LatAm)	Byte 2 = 0000 Byte 2 = 0001 Byte 2 = 0010

USA version

Full option name	Option name abbreviation	Value range	Available for
Virgin mode	VI	0 = off, 1 = on	Bit 7 of byte 0
Child lock	CL	0 = not present, 1 = present	Bit 6 of byte 0
Wake timer	WU	0 = not present, 1 = present	Bit 5 of byte 0
AV (ext)	AV	0 = not present, 1 = present	Bit 4 of byte 0
Vol limitter	VL	0 = not present, 1 = present	Bit 3 of byte 0
Auto scan	AS	0 = not present, 1 = present	Bit 2 of byte 0
Auto Cable detect	AC	0 = disable ,1 = enable	Bit 1 of byte 0

LATAM close caption

Full option name	Option name abbreviation	Value range	Available for	
Virgin mode	VI	0 = off, 1 = on	Bit 7 of byte 0	
Child lock	CL	0 = not present, 1 = present	Bit 6 of byte 0	
AV source	AV	0 = not present, 1 = present	Bit 5 of byte 0	
Manual skip	SK	0 = not present, 1 = present	Bit 4 of byte 0	
Vol limitter	VL	0 = not present, 1 = present	Bit 3 of byte 0	
Auto scan	AS	0 = not present, 1 = present	Bit 2 of byte 0	

NTSC-AP

Full option name	Option name abbreviation	Value range	Available for	
Virgin mode	VI	0 = off, 1 = on	Bit 7 of byte 0	
Child lock	CL	0 = not present, 1 = present	Bit 6 of byte 0	
AV source	AV	0 = not present, 1 = present	Bit 5 of byte 0	
Auto scan	AS	0 = disable ,1 = enable	Bit 4 of byte 0	
Auto Cable detect	AC	0 = disable ,1 = enable	Bit 3 of byte 0	

The format of the option-code is the following:

All option-codes are presented hexadecimal in the service mode and not used bits are always 0.

Example: Option code C 0 1 0 4 in an Europe set means: binary 1100 0000 0001 0000 0100

This is a set with the following configuration:

- Virgin mode on
- Hotel mode present
- Magnavox set
- System PAL-I / PAL DK

If the EEPROM is replaced by a new one the set has to be installed according the option code.

6.6 Dealer remote used as a Dealer Service Tool (DST)

The purpose of the dealer remote is to enter the Service Alignment Mode or the Service Default Mode of the L7 chassis, simply by pressing respectively the ALIGN or the DEFAULT key of the DST.

DEFAULT key of the DST.

The main features are:

- Entering the dealer mode and executing commands in this mode must be done by RC5 remote control.
- Entry of the dealer mode is possible in all states, except from stand-by.
- Read the error buffer even if the OSD is not working at all. This is done via the blinking LED procedure (see 6.6).
- All software is suspended till the dealer remote mode is left

The dealer mode is left if:

· The stand-by command is received

6.7 Blinking LED procedure

Via the DIAGNOSE 1 (for error 1) through the DIAGNOSE 5 (for error 5) commands of the DST, the error buffer can be made visible via the blinking LED. This is useful if the screen is not working properly.

The method is to use the LED pulses with as many pulses as the error number, followed by a time period of 3 seconds in which the LED is off.

E.g. error code 4 will result in four times the sequence LED on for 0.25 seconds / LED off for 0.25 seconds. After this sequence the LED will be off for 3 seconds.

6.8 Downloading of tuning data with the DST

Downloading of tuning data (programme number, frequency and system) via the DST will be made possible. This downloading is only possible in the version containing PLL tuning for Europe.

6.9 Hotel-mode and the hospital mode

The L7 chassis has one special mode, called the hotel mode.

Hotel mode:

- · Installation menu cannot be entered.
- When entering the hotel mode the maximum volume will be the current value.
- The set will always switch to a selectable channel when the set is switched on.

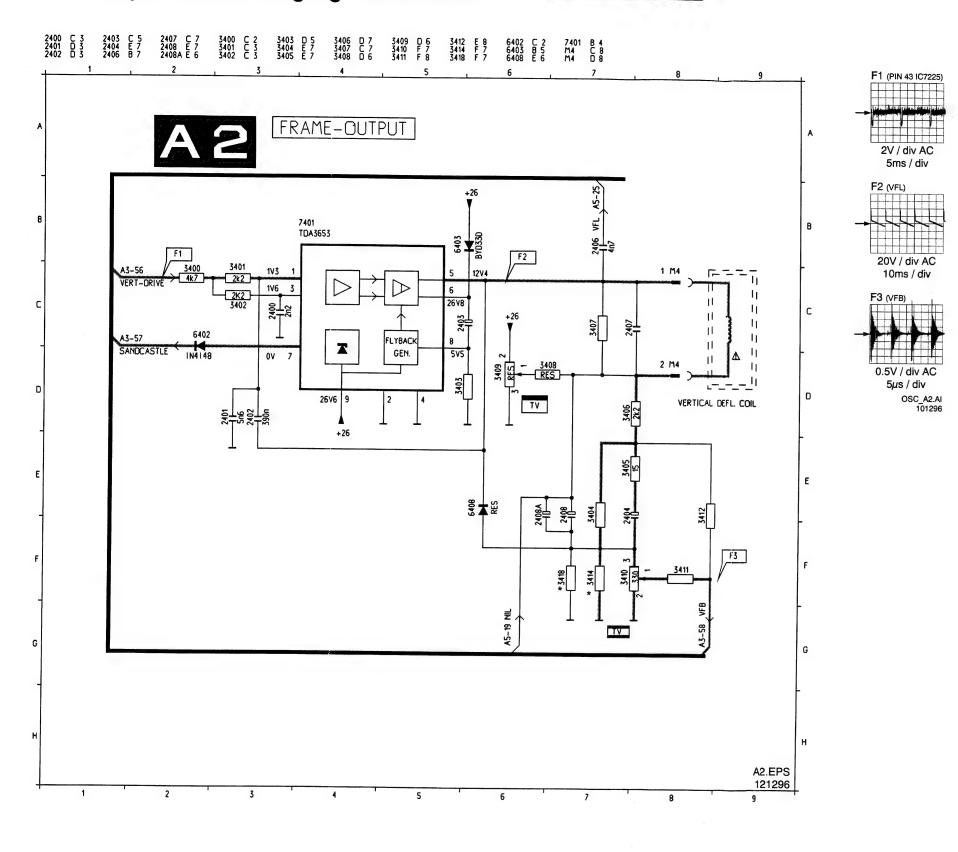
Entering the hotel-mode:

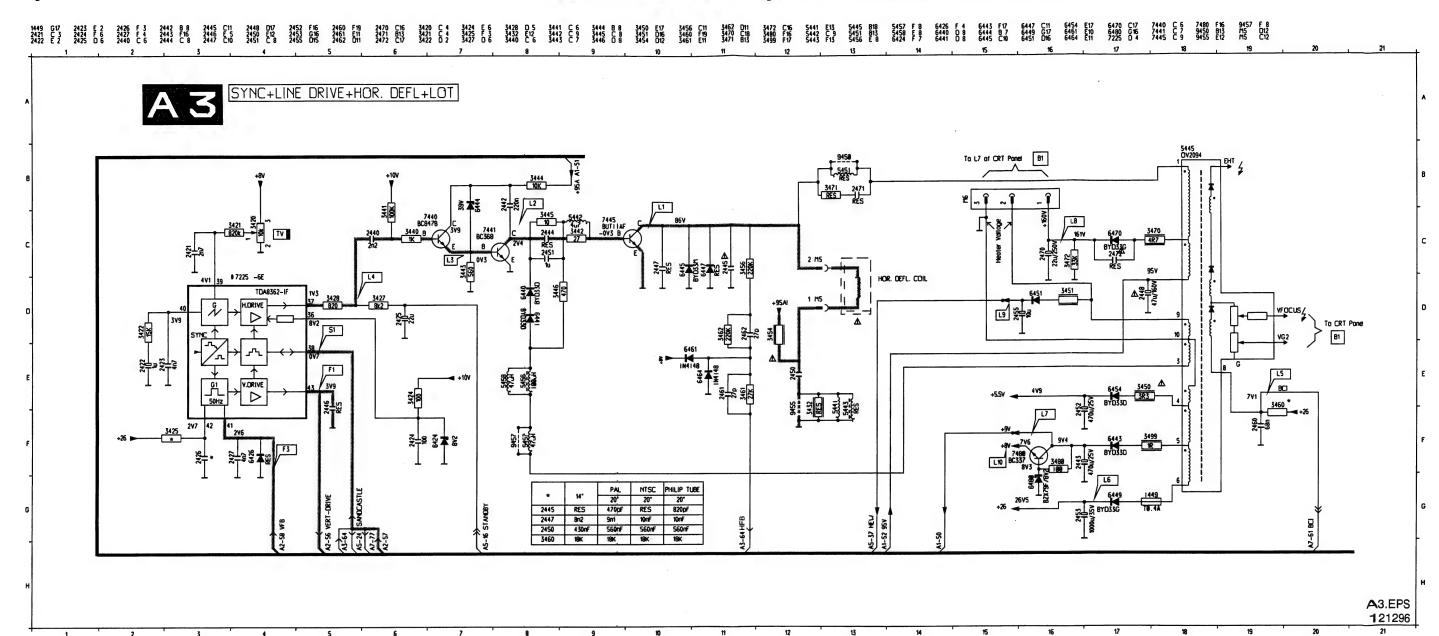
- Select channel 38
- Push the menu button on the local keyboard and the OSD-button of the RC simultaneously for 3 seconds.

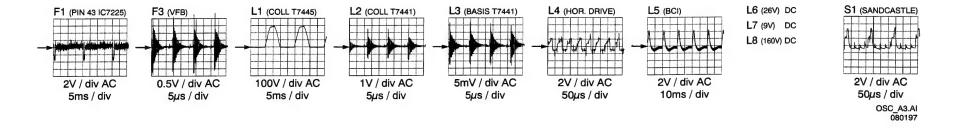
Leaving the hotel mode:

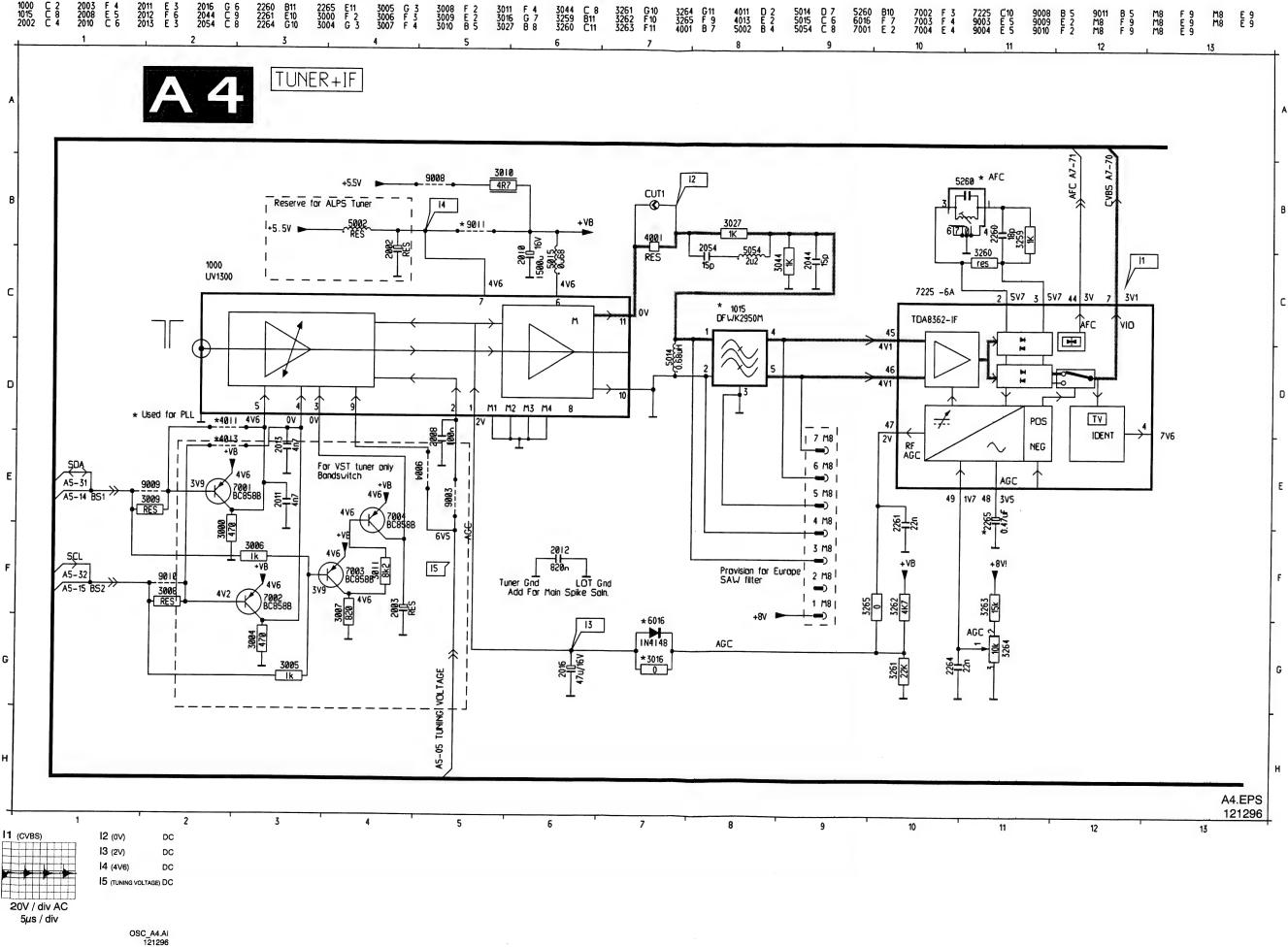
· Same as entering the hotel mode.

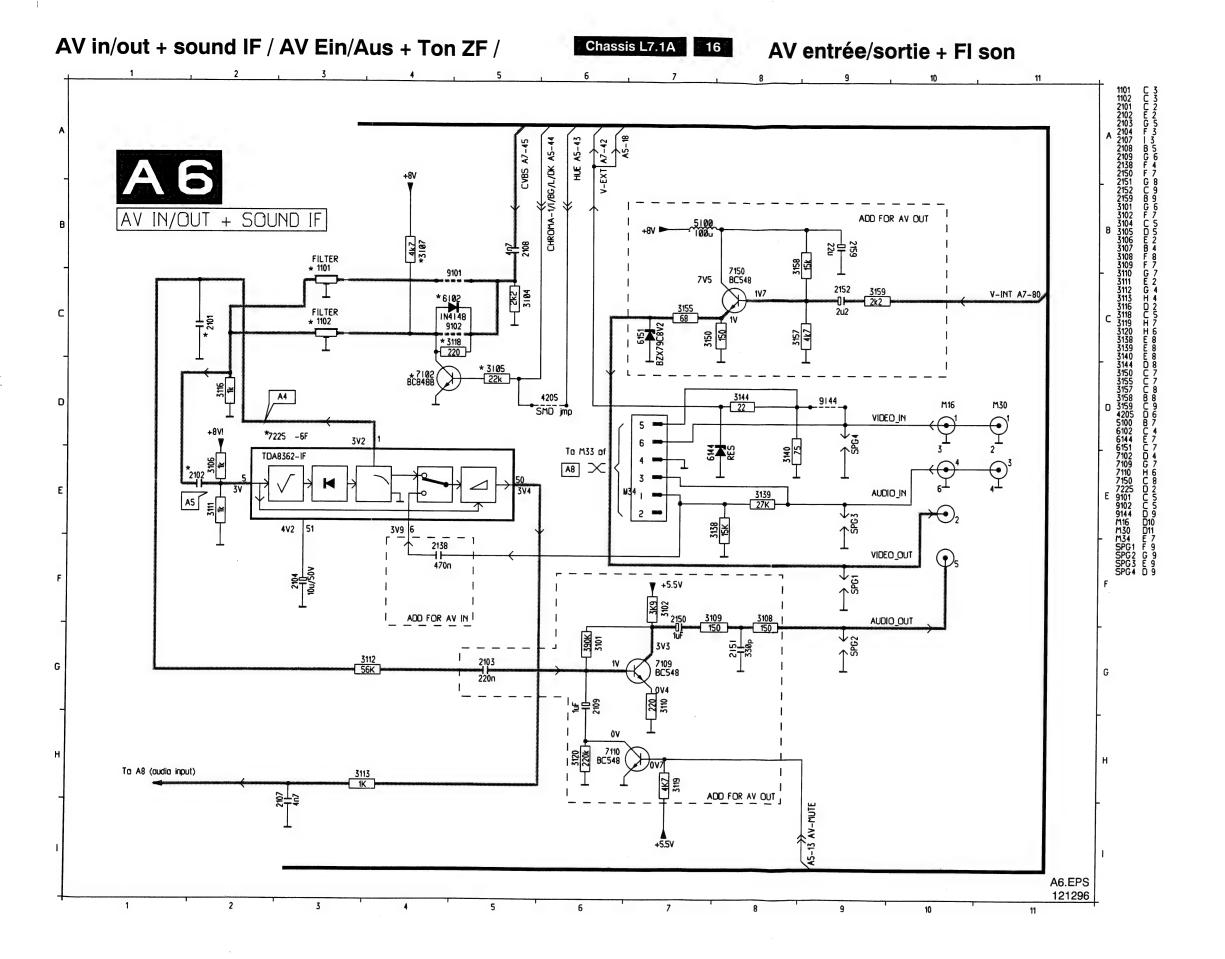
OSD will tell if hotel mode is on or off.

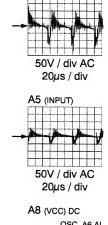


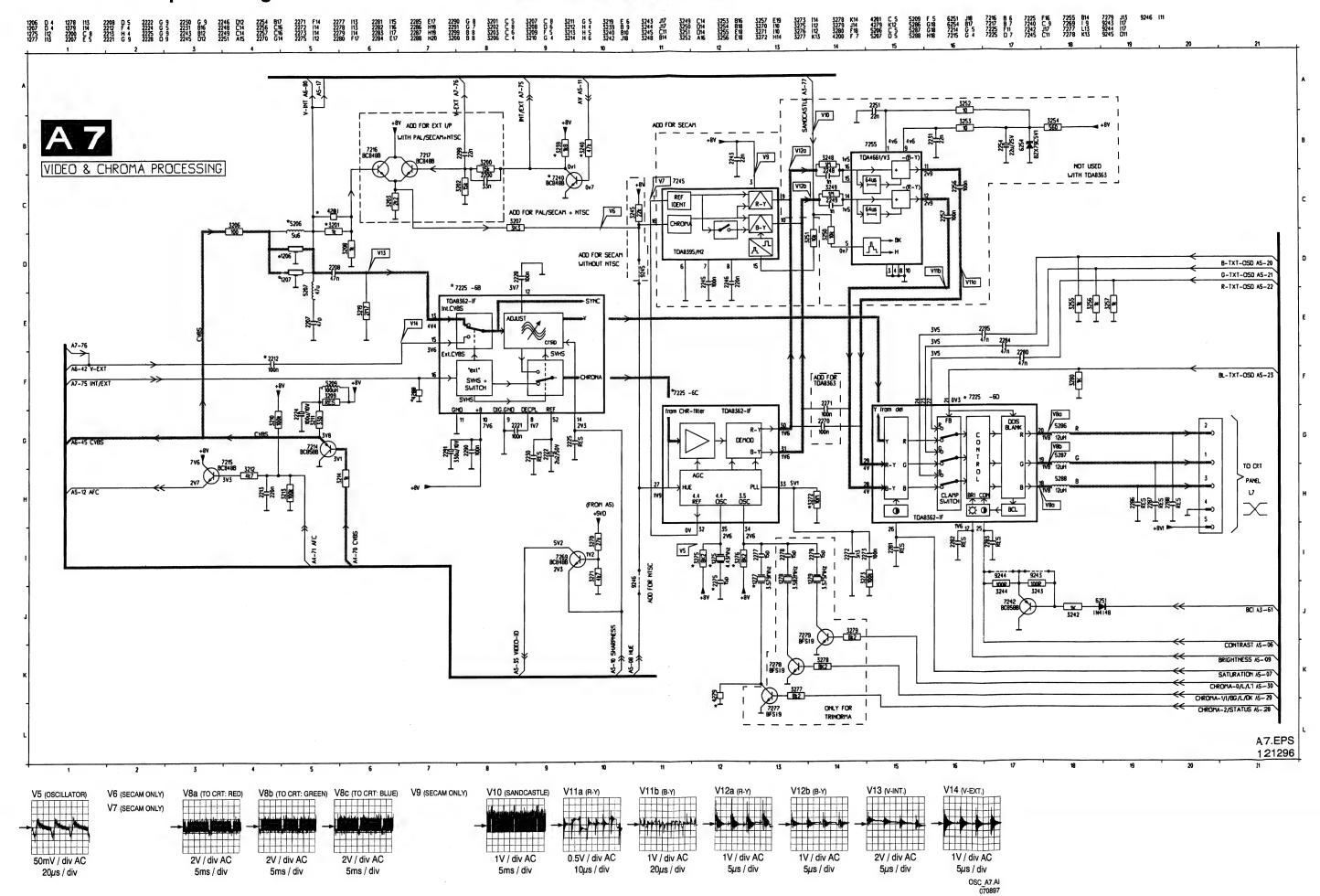




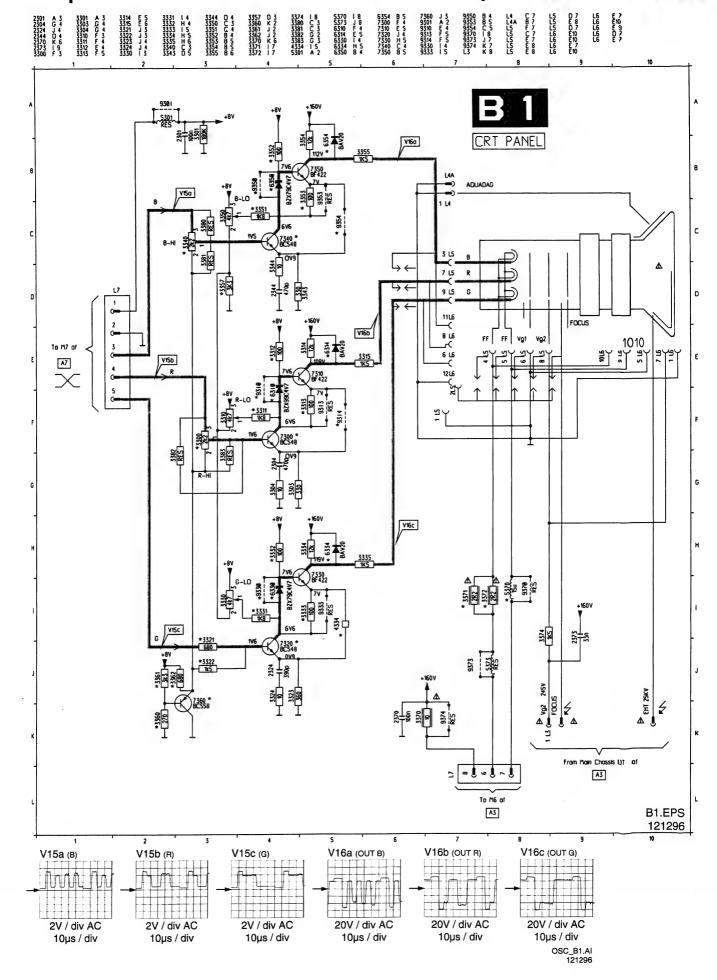




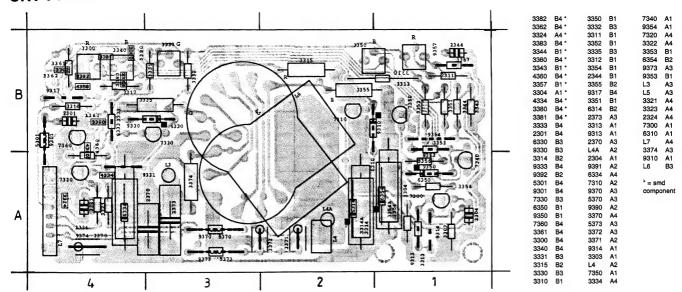




CRT panel / CRT-Platine / Platine tube cathodique



CRT-PANEL



8. Electrical adjustments

Chassis L7.1A

8.1 Settings on the carrier panel

8.1.1 +95V supply voltage

Connect a multimeter (DC) across C2531. Set brightness at mid position and contrast at maximum. Apply a pattern generator with a colour bar. Adjust potentiometer **R3540** to $+95V \pm 0.5V$ DC.

8.1.2 Horizontal centring

Is adjusted with potentiometer R3420.

8.1.3 Vertical centring

Can be adjusted with R3409.

8.1.4 Picture height

Is adjusted with potentiometer R3410.

8.1.5 Focusing

Is adjusted with the focusing potentiometer in the line output transformer 5445 (if necessary set brightness at minimum and contrast at maximum for focus adjustment).

8.1.6 RF AGC adjustment

Connect a pattern generator (e.g. PM5518) to the aerial input with RF signal amplitude = 1 mV. Connect a multimeter (DC) at pin 1 of tuner. Adjust **R3264** so that voltage at pin 1 of tuner is 3.3 ± 0.2 V DC.

8.1.7 Picture demodulator adjustment

Connect a pattern generator (e.g. PM5518) with a cross hatch. Connect an oscilloscope (1ms/div) to pin 7 of IC7225-6A and adjust **L5260** so that the overshoot response is minimum, see Fig. 8.1.

Select a colour bar signal and verify if the picture is all right.

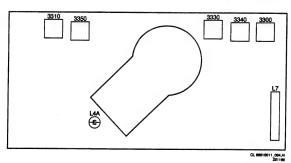


Fig. 8.1

8.2 Settings on the CRT panel

8.2.1 Vg2 cut off adjustment

Connect a pattern generator (e.g. PM5518) and set it to white raster pattern. Set contrast and the Vg2 potentiometer (in line output transformer) minimum. Adjust with brightness control the top video level at pin 4L7 to the same voltage level of the emitter of transistor 7360.

Pre-adjust the black level preset potentiometer R3310 and R3350 fully counter-clockwise. Adjust Vg2 potentiometer of LOT 5445 until green just becomes visible. Adjust the other two guns with their potentiometer: R3350 for blue and R3310 for red. All three colour shall give the same reading for a white picture.

8.2.2 White-D adjustment

correct White-D picture.

Use the same signal as prescribed in 2.1. Adjust contrast to such a level that red is good visible.

Adjust potentiometers R3340 (B) and R3300 (G) to have a

9. Circuit description new circuitries

Power supply (diagram A1)

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 General

The L7 switched mode power supply (SMPS) is mains isolated. The control IC7520 (MC44603P) gives the pulses for driving FET 7518 with duty cycle control at a fixed frequency of nominal 70 kHz in normal operation (in standby, slow-start and overload situation the SMPS runs at other frequencies than these 70 kHz). This SMPS works with a switching FET, no opto-coupler and no thyristor switching windings on the secondary side.

IC7520 is featured with a slow-start circuitry and has overand undervoltage-protection of the secondary supply voltages. Unload and overload (short-circuit) protection is also included. In case the load decreases under a certain threshold level the SMPS will switch into standby-mode (in standby the SMPS is in the so called "reduced frequency mode"; nominal 20 kHz).

The +VBATT output gives a stabilised +95V for 14" and +100V for 21" in normal operation and approx. 115V DC in standby mode (the supply voltage +8V is "down", so the line output is shut "down").

9.1.2 Output voltages

- +10V / 14V for the audio amplifier
- +5V for the control part
- +10V for the horizontal synchronisation drive
- · +95V for the line output stage

9.1.3 Duty cycle and T-on, T-off, T-dead

The duty cycle of the power supply depends on T-on of FET TS7518 which is controlled by pin 3 of IC7520. The IC detects the variations of the +VBATT (the secondary side of T5545) via sensing-winding 1-2 at the primary side of T5545. The switching period of FET 7518 is divided in three main areas; T-on, T-off and T-dead (see Fig. 9.1).

- During <u>T-on</u> FET 7518 conducts and so the energy which is extracted from the mains, is stored into the primary winding 4-7 of transformer T5545 with a linear increasing primary current (slope depends on the voltage across C2508). Via T-on regulation by pin 3 IC7520 the duty cycle of the SMPS and so the +VBATT is controlled.
- During <u>T-off</u> FET 7518 does not conduct and so all energy "inside" the transformer is supplied to the load via secondary windings of T5545 and the secondary diodes (D6550, D6560 and D6570). The current through the secondary side of the transformer decreases with a linear slope (slope depends on the voltage at the secondary side of T5545).
- During <u>T-dead</u> FET 7518 does not conduct and so no energy is extracted or supplied (I_{sec} is zero).

9.2 Primary side

9.2.1 Mains input and degaussing

Mains voltage is filtered by L5500, full wave rectified by a diode bridge and smoothed by C2508 to the DC input voltage for the SMPS at pin 7 of T5545 (e.g. 300V DC for 220V AC mains).

<u>Degaussing</u>; R3504 is a dual PTC (2 PTC's in one housing). After switching "on" the set, the PTC is cold so low-ohmic and so the degaussing current is very high. After degaussing, the PTC is heated, so high-ohmic, so in normal operation the degaussing current is very low.

9.2.2 Start up and take over

Start-up; Via the start-up circuitry R3530 and R3529 one side of the 220V AC mains is used to start-up IC7520 via the supply pin (Vpin1). As long as Vpin1 has not reached 14V5, IC7520 does not start up and only sinks 0.3 mA: As soon as V_{pin1} reaches the 14V5, IC7520 starts (FET 7518 into conduction) and pin 1 sinks a typical supply current of 17 mA. This supply current can not be delivered by the start-up circuit, so a take-over circuit has to be available. If no take-over takes place, the voltage on pin 1 will decrease and IC7520 switches off. In that case the restart will start again. Note; This power supply is a SMPS (Switched Mode Power Supply) but not a SOPS (Self Oscillating Power Supply). Take over of IC7520; During start-up a voltage across winding 1 - 2 is built up. At the moment the voltage across winding 1 - 2 reaches approx. +12V, D6540 starts conducting and takes over the supply voltage V_{pin1} of IC7520 (take over current is approx. 17 mA).

9.3 Control circuitry

9.3.1 IC7520 control mechanisms

IC7520 controls the T-on of FET 7518 in all operation modes by 3 mechanisms:

- "Secondary-output-voltage-sensing" controls the secondary output voltages (via the feedback voltage Vpin14).
- "I-prim current sensing" controls both the secondary output voltages and the maximum I-prim (via the current sense voltage V_{pin7}).
- "Demagnetisation control" prevents the transformer T5545 from going into saturation via the so called "DEMAG" function at pin 8 (this causes slow-start operation).

9.3.2 Secondary output voltages feedback (pin 14 of IC7520)

Winding 14 - 12 has the same polarity as the secondary windings which are supplying the load. During T-off the secondary windings and so winding 14 - 12 are positive. D6537 conducts and so charges C2537; the DC level across C2537 is a reference for the secondary output voltages (e.g. the +VBATT). Via R3538, R3539 and potentiometer R3540 (for adjusting the +VBATT) this DC-voltage is brought to the required level for the error amplifier in IC7520 at pin 14. This voltage V_{pin14} is called feedback voltage and is used to control the secondary output voltages.

9.3.3 I-prim sensing (pin 7 of IC7520)

The current sense voltage V_{pin7} is a measure for the I-prim through FET 7518. The I-prim is converted into a voltage by R3518. The current sense voltage V_{pin7} is used to control both the secondary output voltages and the maximum I-prim (see peak current limiting).

9.3.4 Demagnetisation control (via pin 8 of IC7520)

Winding 1 - 2 has the same polarity as the secondary windings which are supplying the load. As a result the voltage across this winding is negative during T-on, positive during T-off and oscillating during T-dead. The so called demagnetisation (block "DEMAG" in IC7520) function at pin 8 of IC7520 is used for blocking the output V_{pin3} during the time that there is still energy in the transformer (Isec not zero). This is realised by delaying the T-on until the demagnetisation is completely finished. In this way the currents and voltages at the moment of switching "on" the FET are controlled.

Chassis L7.1A

Circuit description new circuitries

9.3.5 IC7520 control (see Fig. 9.2 and Fig. 9.3)

The error amplifier (block A in Fig 9.2) compares the feedback voltage Vpin14 with an internal reference voltage of 2V5. The output voltage Verror-out of this error amplifier is fed to another comparator (block B in Fig 9.2). This comparator compares the $V_{\text{error-out}}$ and the current sense voltage V_{pin7} . As soon as the current sense voltage Vpin 7 becomes higher than the output-voltage of the error amplifier Verror-out, the comparator B gives a spike (the output of comparator B is the so called current sensing output-voltage Vcs out).

9.3.6 Flip flop

Flip flop (block C in Fig 9.2) drives the output pin 3 (Vpin3) via a buffer amplifier (block D). The flip flop is set by positive edge of the output of the oscillator (Vosc) and reset by the spike $V_{\text{cs}\ \text{out}}.$ As a result the pulse V_{pin3} becomes "high" (T-on starts) by the positive edge of Vosc from the internal oscillator and "low" (T-on stops) by the spike of Vcs out (the T-on start will be delayed in case the transformer is not yet demagnetised; see the slow-start procedure).

9.3.7 Stable load and increasing / decreasing load (see Fig. 9.3);

In case of a stable load, the feedback voltage Vpin14 (and so also the maximum current sense voltage Vpin7) remains the same. As a result the T-on and so the duty cycle will remain

In case of an increasing load, the secondary output voltages decreases. The voltage on pin 14 would like to decrease which causes Verror-out to increase. As a result comparator B will give the pulse later; Vpin3 will be "high" for a longer period (longer T-on so the duty cycle increase) and so the secondary output voltages will be increased (corrected). This will give a new balance of feedback voltage V_{pin14} and the internal 2V5 reference voltage, at a new larger duty cycle.

As a result of the longer T-on, the maximum I-prim increases, so more energy can be stored in the transformer. In this way more energy will be supplied to the load.

In case of a decreasing load, the secondary output voltages increases. The voltage on pin 14 would like to increase which causes Verror-out to decrease. As a result comparator B will give the pulse earlier; Vpin3 will be "high" for a shorter period (shorter T-on so the duty cycle decrease) and so the secondary output voltages will be decreased (corrected). This will give a new balance of feedback voltage Vpin14 and the internal 2V5 reference voltage, at a new smaller duty cycle.

As a result of the shorter T-on, the maximum I-prim decreases, so less energy can be stored in the transformer. In this way less energy will be supplied to the load. In case the demagnetisation of the transformer is not finished, the positive edge from the oscillator, which will start a new cycle, will be overruled (via buffer block D) as being the starting point of T-on. As a result the T-on will be delayed and so the frequency of the SMPS will go down. This procedure is used during start-up.

9.3.8 Peak current limiting

Peak current limiting is realised by an internal clamp at Vpin7 at 1V DC. Via this clamp the Vpin7 can never exceed 1V DC and so the maximum value of I-prim (maximum current through FET 7518) is determined.

In case the load needs more than the maximum power, by then the I-prim is already at his maximum level so the SMPS will go in overload protection (see foldback principle explained at overload protection).

9.3.9 Cycle-by-cycle control

The T-on control is controlled on a cycle-by-cycle basis (because of the flip flop block C in IC7520). This means that in every cycle the T-on is determined again. By doing so the secondary voltages control, peak current limitation and all protections can be very accurate and fast.

9.3.10 Slow-start

As soon as V_{pin1} > 14V5 DC the SMPS will start-up. This will be done by a slow-start procedure (both the frequency and the duty cycle will be built up during slow-start). The following 3 phenomena's take place during start-up:

- The frequency will slowly increase up to the nominal frequency (70 kHz for normal operation and 20 kHz for standby). This is realised via the demagnetisation function at pin 8; via this "DEMAG" function, FET 7518 will only be driven into conduction (T-on will only become "high") when T5545 is totally demagnetised.
- The voltage at pin 5 determines the foldback point. As during start-up this V_{pin5} is gradually built-up, the foldback point will also gradually increase (see foldback principle explained at overload protection).
- The duty cycle will slowly increase beginning at the absolute lowest duty cycle possible. The maximum duty cycle is determined by C2530 at pin 11 IC7520; as C2530 is uncharged at start-up, the power supply starts up at the lowest possible duty cycle.

9.3.11 Standby mode

In standby mode the load decreases (see description of standby on the secondary side) under a certain threshold level. The SMPS will determine this threshold level and so switch to the so called "reduced frequency mode" at 20 kHz. This minimal load threshold level is determined by R3532 at pin 12 (in the L7 the SMPS does not have a burst mode in standby, only a reduced frequency mode).

70 kHz; In normal operation mode the internal oscillator gives 70 kHz. This frequency is controlled by C2531 at pin 10 IC7520 and by R3537 pin 16 IC7520.

20 kHz; In standby mode the internal oscillator gives 20 kHz. This frequency is controlled by R3536 at pin 15 IC7520.

9.3.12 FET 7518 gate regulation

D6524 prevents pin 3 of IC7520 from becoming negative (this will destroy the IC) due to stray inductance in the gate part. The safety resistor R3525 limits the drive current to the gate of FET 7518.

9.3.13 Typical values for the L7 chassis

In a stable situation Vpin14 is typical 2V5.

Mains Voltage:

110V

220 - 240V 150 - 276V

90 - 276 V

Mains frequency: 50 Hz

60 Hz

Power Consumption

in normal mode:

14": 43 W +/- 10%

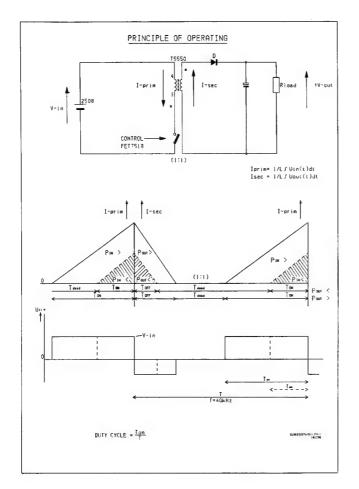
20": 52 W +/- 10% 57 W +/- 10%

Power Consumption

in stand-by mode:

< 10W

< 3W option.



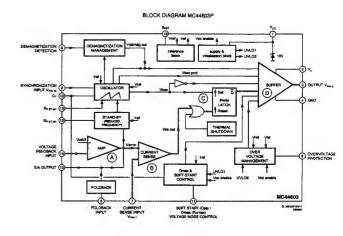


Fig. 9.1

Fig. 9.2

Overload

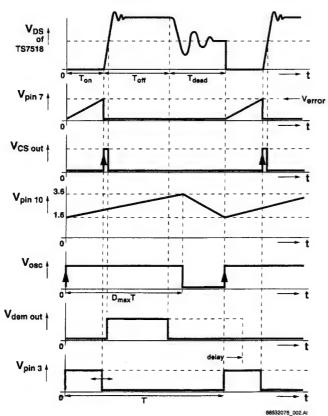


Fig. 9.3

V-pin 1



• I-prim peak c • V-pin 1 < 9 V

-- I (+86 V)

Pin 38 is both SANDCASTLE output and HORIZONTAL FLYBACK input and PROTECTION input. Selection between input and output is automatically determined by the values of the current by R3456,R3462 and R3461:

- The SANDCASTLE has an output current a few mA; the amplitudes of sandcastle pulse; burst 5V3, line blanking is 3V, frame blanking 2V.
- When the input acts as a HORIZONTAL FLYBACK pulse, the input has a current of 100-300 mA. This horizontal flyback pulse compares phase of flyback pulse with phase of the horizontal oscillator. If the phase is not correct the duty cycle of horizontal oscillator will be adjusted.
- The PROTECTION signal from the frame amplifier (pin 7 IC7401 diagram A2) will be constantly "high" (see description frame amplifier) in case of no vertical deflection current. This constant "high" level will overrule the "normal" SANDCASTLE signal and so the picture will become "black".

9.6.2 The line output circuitry

In principal the line output stage is the same as used in the Anubis S: Pin 37 IC7225-6E drives the line output stage, TS7445 and transformer 5445 via drivers TS7440-7441. The line output stage supplies the deflection current and the following supply voltages (see also the power supply block diagram in chapter 5):

- EHT, +160, Vg2, focus and ff for the picture tube.
- +5V5 for the tuner and to create +VB for band switching.
- +9V for making the supply voltage +8V and +8VI.
- +8V and +8VI for the supply of the IC7225.
- +26V for the frame amplifier and the IC7225.

9.6.3 Principle working of the line output stage (see Fig 9.5)

The voltage across C2450 is constantly +95V DC. C2450 is charged by the +95V from the power supply via the primary winding 2-1 of the LOT (5445) and via R3454.

- Second half of the scan (t1-t2): During the second half of the scan the control voltage of TS7445 is positive, so TS7445 conducts. The horizontal deflection coil by then is switched in parallel with C2450 (constant +95V DC). As a result of this constant +95V DC a linear current is flowing through the horizontal deflection coil and TS7445. As soon as the control voltage of TS7445 becomes negative, TS7445 will not conduct any more and the second half of the scan is finished.
- First half of the flyback (t2-t3): During the first half of the flyback TS7445 does not conduct any more. The current which flows through the horizontal deflection coil, would like to remain flowing and so flows via C2445 bringing energy from the horizontal deflection coil to C2445. The current though the deflection coil will drop and the voltage across C2445 will rises sinusoidally.
- Second half of the flyback (t3-t4): During the second half of the flyback TS7445 still does not conduct. All energy which has been stored from the deflection coil into C2445 (during t2-t3) will be recovered to the deflection coil again during t3-t4. In other words, all energy in C2445 will be fed back to the horizontal deflection coil, so the voltage across C2445 drops and the current though the deflection coil will drop further (negative by now) sinusoidally.

First half of the scan (t4-t5): At the end of the flyback (t4), the voltage at the cathode of the diodes D6445//D6447 parallel to TS7445 wants to become negative, so these diodes will conduct. Again the horizontal deflection coil by then is switched in parallel with C2450 (constant +95V DC). As a result of this constant +95V DC a linear current is flowing through the horizontal deflection coil and diodes D6445//D6447.

At the end of the first half of the scan the voltage at the cathodes of the diodes D6445/D6447 will become 0V, so this diodes will stop conducting. Because of that, already <u>before</u> the end of the first half of the scan the control voltage UBE of TS7445 must be "high" again.

Horizontal flyback; The horizontal flyback pulse is brought to the correct DC level by R3456,R3462 and R3461. D6461 prevents the pulse from becoming higher than 8V by clamping.

Horizontal S-correction to correct errors in horizontal linearity via C2450.

9.7 Vertical synchronisation IC7225-6E and the frame amplifier IC7401

9.7.1 Synchronisation

Vertical synchronisation separator separates frame synchronisation pulses from CVBS signal and synchronises frame oscillator. The amplitude of the sawtooth on pin 43 is controlled via pin 41 (VFB vertical feedback) which locks at the vertical scan across R3410.

Pre-amplifier in IC7225-6E amplifies sawtooth (pin 43 of IC7225-6E).

9.7.2 Frame amplifier

In principal the frame output stage is the same as used in the Anubis A: IC7401 (TDA3653) is used for the vertical deflection. This IC is controlled on pins 1 and 3 by the vertical control signal of IC7225-6E and a deflection current is generated on pin 5. The picture centring is set with the resistor 3409 and the picture amplitude can be set using potentiometer 3410. The vertical flyback signal is generated on pin 8 of the IC.

- During the <u>scan</u> the +26V supply voltage is used for the deflection current.
- During the flyback a flyback generator is used for he high dl/dt. During the scan, pin 8 IC7401 is 0V and so €2403 is charged to +26V. During flyback IC7401 gives a+26V pulse on pin 8 IC7401 and so pin 6 IC7401 has a 26+26=52V pulse during flyback. As a result D64€3 is blocked during flyback. Since the flyback pulse at autput pin 5 IC7401 is slower than at the input pin 1 IC7401 because of the self-inductance of the vertical deflection coil, a negative voltage is formed on pin 1 IC7401 turing flyback. This negative voltage drives IC7401 to mad mum, so the full 52V occurs on pin 5 IC7401 during flyback.
- Protection; In case of no deflection current, by the tine flyback generator can not make +52V. As a result in 8 will drop under 2V DC. If pin 8 drops under 2V DC. I

9.4 Protections

9.4.1 Overvoltage protection of the secondary voltages

After start-up is the supply voltage V_{pin1} taken over by positive winding 1-2, and so after start up V_{pin1} is a measuring point for the secondary output voltages. After start-up (via an internal switch) this V_{pin1} is internally tapped (voltage divided) to a voltage which can be measured at pin 6 (so V_{pin6} is also a measuring point for the secondary output voltages). As soon as the voltage $V_{pin6} > 2V5$, the logic in IC7520 will shut down the output at pin 3. This 2V5 threshold at V_{pin6} , is equivalent to a V_{pin1} of 16V DC which is equivalent to a voltage at the supply voltage +VBATT of approx. 108V DC (normal operation) and 130V DC (standby). After switching "off" because of overvoltage protection, the IC starts up again (see slow-start).

In case an overvoltage situation is sensed at the secondary output voltages, the SMPS will go in overvoltage protection. In case the overvoltage situation remains present, the SMPS will give overvoltage protection, slow-start, overvoltage protection, slow-start, etc. --> a very good audible hick-up mode.

9.4.2 Undervoltage protection of the secondary voltages

If the supply voltage $V_{pin 1}$ < 9V DC the output pulse at pin 3 will be shut down. As soon as $V_{pin 1}$ < 7V5, the IC7520 will be totally shut "off". $V_{pin 1}$ of 9V DC is equivalent to a voltage at +VBATT of approx. 70V DC (normal operation) and 95V DC (standby), $V_{pin 1}$ of 7V5 is equivalent to a voltage at +VBATT of approx. 55V DC (normal operation) and 65V DC (standby).

In case an undervoltage is sensed at the secondary output voltages, the SMPS will first switch "off" the pulse and then switch "off" the complete IC7520.
In case the IC7520 is switched "off", the SMPS will switch "off". In case the undervoltage situation remains present, the SMPS will give undervoltage protection, slow-start, undervoltage protection, slow-start, etc. → a very good audible hick-up mode.

9.4.3 Unload protection

In case the load goes down (e.g. the line goes down because of standby mode or some failure in the line) this is detected by IC7520 via I-prim and secondary output voltages sensing. In case the load decreases below a certain threshold the SMPS will switch in "reduced frequency mode" of 20 kHz (this threshold is determined by the voltage level at pin 12 IC7520);

In case of an unload situation the set will switch to "low frequency mode" or standby mode.
Whether this unload situation of the SMPS is caused by the standby command or by a failure (e.g. in the line), can only be determined by switching on the set again which the remote control; in case of standby mode the TV will switch "on" again, in case of an unload situation the set will not switch "on".

9.4.4 Overload (short-circuit) protection (see Fig. 9.4)

If the secondary load becomes too high, I-prim becomes too high which is sensed by the current sense voltage $V_{pin7}.$ This voltage $V_{pin\,7}$ is not allowed to exceed 1V DC by IC7520 and so gives current limiting. As the I-prim is limited, the secondary output voltages will also drop and so supply voltage V_{pin1} will drop. As soon as $V_{pin1} < 9V$ DC the driving pulse at pin 3 will stop.

As a result of these 2 mechanism in case of an overload the secondary voltages will drop very fast. This is called the foldback mechanism; the foldback point can be adjusted by pin 5 IC7520 (for the L7 this point is adjusted to a maximum tolerable output power of 85W at 90Vac and 165W at 276VAC).

After this foldback, the IC starts up again (see slow-start). In case the overload situation remains present, the SMPS will give foldback again, slow-start, foldback, slow-start, etc.;

 As a result in case of a short-circuit (or overload) the TV will be in a very good audible hick-up mode.

9.5 Secondary side

9.5.1 Output voltages

See 9.1.2 for output voltages.

9.5.2 Protections

No protections are available at the secondary side.

General

IC7225 (TDA836X) is a single-chip video processor with built in IF-detector, luminance-chrominance-synchronisation separator, PAL chrominance decoder, video controller, horizontal & vertical synchronisation processor en FM sound-decoder. IC7225 has 4 possible executions:

- TDA8360 is for PAL-only sets without external switch (no AV cinches)
- TDA8361 is for PAL-only sets with external switch (with AV cinches)
- TDA8362 is for PAL/SECAM multi sets with external switch (with AV cinches)
- TDA8363 is for NTSC only.

Deflection and synchronisation (diagram A2 and A3)

9.6 Horizontal synchronisation IC7225-6E and the line output stage

9.6.1 Synchronisation

Start up of the horizontal oscillator via the +10V gives a start-up current into pin 36; if the voltage on pin 36 exceeds 5V6 the horizontal oscillator starts running at approx. 25kHz. Only when the supply pin of IC7225 (pin 10 at IC7225-6B in diagram A7) becomes 8V the line frequency changes to 15625 Hz.

Horizontal synchronisation separator separates horizontal pulses out of CVBS and so synchronises the free-running horizontal sawtooth generator.

Horizontal oscillator sawtooth is converted into square wave voltage with variable duty cycle. This square wave on pin 37 is fed to the line output stage. The time constant of the synchronisation circuit is automatically internally determined by IC7225-6E.

- 4.43 MHz signal for locking the PLL and chrominance cloche filter of IC7245.
- SECAM or PAL/NTSC operation switching signal (DC-controlled) to do an automatic selection between the output of IC7225-6C and IC7245.

If IC7225-6C has detected PAL or NTSC, pin 32 of IC7225-6C becomes 1V5 and the output becomes available at pin 30 and 31. If no PAL/NTSC is detected, pin 32 of IC7225-6C becomes 5V and the output will be disabled.

If a SECAM signal is detected pin 1 of IC7245 becomes "low". This will sink current from pin 32 of IC7225-6C. In this way IC7225-6C knows that a SECAM signal is present and will disable the IC7225-6C output.

9.12 Video controller IC7015-6D

<u>RGB-de-matrixing</u> de-matrixes the -(R-Y), -(B-Y) and the Y signals to RGB signals; the sandcastle pulse coming internally from IC7225-6E synchronises the RGB de-matrixing and suppresses the RGB signals during line and frame flyback. <u>Analogue controls</u> by the µC for contrast (0-4V5), brightness (0-4V5) and saturation (0-4V5).

Fast blanking and RGB-source select; Via the BL_TXT_OSD signal on pin 21 of IC7225-6D both the fast blanking and the RGB source select is realised via the BL_TXT_OSD fast blanking signal from the teletext + OSD part of the μ C; this signal is "high" (> 1V) to switch the RGB source select switch into external mode to display teletext and OSD (via pins 22, 23 and 24 IC7225-6D).

<u>BCI</u>; If the beam current increases, the BCI-signal (Beam Current Info) decreases. If the beam current is too high, the CONTRAST control signal is pulled down to reduce the contrast (pin 25 of IC7225-6D).

9.13 AV input cinches (diagram A6)

AUDIO-IN is an incoming audio signal from the audio-in cinch. This signal goes to source select of IC7225-6F. AUDIO-OUT is an outgoing audio signal from pin 1 of 7225-6F to the audio-out cinch.

VIDEO-IN becomes V-EXT and is the incoming CVBS-signal from the video-in cinch to the external input pin 15 IC7225-6B and the teletext processing.

VIDEO-OUT is coming from V-INT and is an outgoing CVBS-signal taken from after the sound trap (so after the IF detector IC7225-6A) which is fed to the video-out cinch. The V-INT signal from the IF-detector is buffered by TS7150 before fed to the audio-out cinch.

9.14 CRT panel

RGB amplification by TS7300, TS7310 - TS7320, TS7330 - TS7340, TS7350 respectively

Cut off point adjustment for adjusting the R, G and B guns to start and stop emitting at the same correct level. Via R3350, R3310 and R3330 the DC level of the collectors TS7340, 7300 and 7320 and so the DC level of the guns are adjusted. White D adjustment for adjusting the correct balance between R, G and B signal.

- Via R3340 and R3300 the amplitude of B and R signal can be adjusted to the amplitude of G
- Via TS7360 the R3340 and R3300 adjustment is de-coupled from influencing the G-amplification; the base DC-voltage of the RGB-amplifiers is equal to the black level of the RGB signals

Picture tube flash protection:

- Spark gaps in the PWB of the picture tube panel
- Resistors in series with the RGB electrodes 3355, 3215 and 3335 limiting the current through the guns

 Diodes 6354, 6314 and 6334 conduct at flash-over and so do not allow a higher voltage at the guns as approx. 160V Peak beam current limiter; If the beam current is too high, the current though resp. R3352, 3312 and 3332 is high. The diodes 6350, 6310 and 6330 conduct and so TS7350, 7310 and 7330 can not supply more current to the guns and so the beam current is limited.

Audio processing (diagram A6 and A8)

9.15 FM and AM demodulation

Two sound paths can be determined:

- For BG, I, DK,M and N systems FM modulated intercarrier sound (sound extracted from baseband CVBS from IF detector)
- For LL' systems AM modulated quasi- split sound (sound extracted directly from the tuner).

9.15.1 FM demodulation

For FM modulated sound the sound signal is filtered through filter 1101 or 1102 from the baseband CVBS signal. Input characteristic; By the switching signal CHROMA_1/I/BG/L/DK transistor 7102 can be switched on/off.

- In case CHROMA_1/I/BG/L/DK is "low", TS7102 does not conduct and filter L1102 is switched in parallel to L1101.
- In case CHROMA_1/I/BG/L/DK is "high", L1102 is not in parallel with L1101 any more. The frequency of the fillers is mentioned on it.

<u>FM-mono sound demodulation</u> takes place in IC7225-6F. No adjustment is required for BG or I demodulation as automatic PLL tuning (4.2 to 6.8 MHz) is used. Pin 1 of IC7225-6F is used as:

- input for defining the sound frequency characteristic by de-emphasis C2101
- output for feeding the FM demodulated sound.
 Source select between FM sound or AUDIO IN sound (pin 6 IC7225-6F) is done via pin 16 IC7225-6B (diagram A7).

9.15.2 AM demodulation

AM-sound is for the moment not applicable. If in the future AM-sound becomes available this will be described.

9.16 Audio control and amplification

Bass and treble are directly controlled by the micro-controler. The bass signal is "low" for switching the bass amplification on. The treble signal is "low" for switching the treble amplification on. If bass amplification is "off", 7124 is short-circuiting resistor 3124. If treble amplification is "off" resistor 3117 and capacitor 2117 are short-circuited by 71 6. Audio amplification is realised via the sound-amplifier 7120 or 7121 (depending on the version). The only difference is the output power.

Control and teletext (diagram A5):

9.17 Teletext

In the L7 two microprocessors can be used; one with and me without teletext.

- In case of TXT, this teletext function is integrated togen er
 with the control part in one and the same μC. This μC is
 drawn in the diagrams with the outern pin numbering.
- In case of no TXT another μC is used with less pins.
 This μC is drawn in the diagrams with the internal pin numbering.

- Vertical S-correction; C2404 gives a parabolic voltage during the scan. A part of this voltage is integrated by R3418 and C2408 causing a superimposed "S-shaped" current over the deflection current which corrects the vertical linearity of the scan.
- For teletext non-interlaced mode (so 25 Hz frame) is required. For that a 25 Hz block-shaped NIL signal from the teletext decoder to the frame amplifier to ensure that odd & even frames coincide.

Video processing (diagram A4, A7 and B1)

9.8 Tuning system

The tuner U1000 can be of a VST or a PLL type. In both cases the tuner is controlled by the μ C:

- The VST tuner is controlled via V_TUNE, AFC and the BS1 and BS2 band switching signals.
- The PLL tuner is fully I²C controlled.

9.9 IF demodulation IC7225-6A

IC7225-6A contains the IF amplifier and the IF detector. The IF signal is present at the output pin 11 of the tuner.

9.9.1 IF band pass filter

The IF band pass characteristic is determined by the band pass of the SAW filter 1015:

- For PAL BG sets a SAW filter with 5.5 MHz bandwidth is used (33.4 to 38.9 MHz).
- For PAL I sets a SAW filter with a bandwidth of 6.0 MHz is used (32.9 to 38.9 MHz).
- For PAL BGI/SECAM BGLL' sets a SAW filter with 6.5 MHz bandwidth is used to enable BGILL' reception (33.9 to 40.4 MHz).
- For PAL BG/SECAM BGDK sets a SAW filter with a bandwidth of 6.5 MHz is used (32.4 to 38.9 MHz).
- IF-demodulator

After the band pass filter the IF signal is supplied to the IF-detector IC7225-6A pins 45 and 46. IF-demodulation is performed via the demodulation reference circuit 5260 on pins 2 and 3 IC7225-6A.

Delayed AGC control via the AGC voltage on pin 47 (AGC control is used for decreasing the amplification of the tuner-amplifiers in case the incoming signal on pin 45-46 IC7225-6A becomes too high (above the take-over level)). This take-over level can be adjusted on pin 49 by R3264. AFC (Automatic Frequency Control) signal on pin 44 is obtained from the reference signal of the IF-detector.

9.10 IF source select, luminance-chrominance separation IC7225-6B

9.10.1 Sound trap

The baseband CVBS signal of pin 7 IC7225-6A (nominal amplitude of $2V_{pp}$) also contains the FM sound signal (FM intercarrier sound). This sound signal is filtered out with a ceramic filter (1206 resp. 1207) giving V-INT which is used for further video processing (IC7225 and IC7245), AV video out and teletext processing.

9.10.2 Luminance-chrominance separation

Chrominance signal is filtered (-20dB) by a luminance notch filter which is internally calibrated at the subcarrier frequency (4.43 or 3.58 MHz). CVBS information is also fed to the horizontal and vertical synchronisation seperator in IC7225-6E.

9.10.3 CVBS source select

The V-INT signal is fed to pin 13 IC7225-6B to the source selector switch in IC7225-6B. Pin 16 is used for source select control:

- Pin 16 = 0V gives internal CVBS mode, so V-INT from pin 13 IC7225-6B
- Pin 16 = 8V gives external CVBS mode, so V-EXT from pin 15 IC7225-6B (from the video-in cinch).
- Pín 16 is DC controlled via the INT/EXT signal from buffer TS7240 which is controlled by the AV-signal of the µC; so AV is "high" for internal CVBS and "low" for external CVBS.

9.10.4 Sharpness control

Sharpness control is realised via input pin 14 IC7225-6B (2V5-5V). Pin 14 is used as an input pin for sharpness control and an output pin for TRANS ID (transmission identification).

- If IC7225-6E has horizontal synchronisation (video identification), pin 14 > 0V3 and by then is input pin for sharpness control by controlling the gain of the internal luminance signal. As pin 14 > 0V3 TS7269 does not conduct and TRANS_ID is "high" via pull-up resistor R3601 in the control part.
- If IC7225-6E has no horizontal synchronisation (no video identification), pin 14 is output pin < 0V3 so TS7269 conduct so TRANS_ID becomes "low"

9.11 Chrominance decoding IC7225-6C and IC7245

PAL and NTSC chrominance decoding is inside IC7225-6C and SECAM chrominance decoding is in IC7245. PAL or NTSC processing is determined automatically by the burst demodulator inside IC7225-6C. The reference crystals for demodulation for IC7225-6C are present at pin 34 and/or pin 35 of IC7225-6C.

- PAL/NTSC mode if voltage at pin 27 < 5V5; If IC7225-6C detects PAL, the voltage at pin 27 makes no sense. If IC7225-6C detects NTSC the voltage at pin 27 is used for hue control (0-5V). For NTSC sets jumper 9246 is added.
- For Tri-Norma sets the set selects (auto or forced) one of the three different crystals for PAL M, PAL N and NTSC M at pin 34 of IC7225-6C; For Tri-Norma sets pin 26 of IC7225-6D has a double function: Saturation control (normal input pin) or Tri-Norma system select (output pin) during system search.
- PAL/NTSC/SECAM mode if voltage at pin 27 of IC7225 is 5V5; IC7225-6C searches for PAL and IC7245 searches for SECAM. Via a bi-directional communication line between pin 32 of IC7225-6C and pin 1 of IC7245, both IC's know whether a PAL/NTSC or a SECAM signal is detected. The following signals are present on the communication line:

In the description below, the pin numbers mentioned are the numbers mentioned outside the housing of IC7601, so for the μ C with integrated TXT functionality. In case of the μ C with integrated teletext function, the CVBS-signal is fed to pin 23 or 24 depending on the fact if it is the internal or external CVBS-signal (V_INT or V_EXT). In this way teletext can be used both on the internal or the external signal. The TXT and OSD-information is combined at pins 32-33-34.

9.18 Control

Following description explains the functionality of the μ C pins anti-clockwise for the outern pinning numbers.

- Control-voltage outputs (pin 1-7 and pin 9-10); These pins are PWM (Pulse Width Modulated) output pins used for volume, contrast, saturation, hue, brightness, sharpness, bass and treble and tuning control (only for VST).
 - ⇒ The V-TUNE varies between 0-30V and is derived from the +95V supply from the power supply.
 - The saturation pin 4 has two functions; output pin for saturation control and input pin for auto system search in case of Bi- and tri-norma sets (-/77 sets).
 - Bass and treble functionality is only used in case of sets with the "smart sound" feature.
- AV (pin 8); Output switching signal "high" for internal CVBS-mode and "low" for external mode (AV-mode, so cinch mode).
- AFC (pin 11); Input pin for AFC-control.
- AV_MUTE (pin 12); Output switching signal used for muting the audio output cinch. This signal is "high" in case of mute.
- Functional switch (pin 15); For USA, sets do not have a mains switch but a functional switch. If pin 15 is connected to ground by means of 1064, the set is switched to stand-by.
- Protection (pin 16); This pin is an input pin for protections. If this pin is connected to ground, the set is switched in protection. By this protection the voltages +9V and HEW are monitored to check if they become to high. If the +9V drops, this is monitored by the circuit arround 7608. The emitter becomes "low" (0V7 lower than the base voltage) if the +9V drops. This will force pin 16 of the μC "tow" and will switch the set in protection.
- BS1 and BS2 (pin 17-18); Switching signals used for band switching of a VST tuner.

	BS1	BS2	
VHF1	0	1	
VHF2	†	0	
UHF	1	1	

- STANDBY (pin 19);Output pin "high" for normal operation and "low" for standby.
- · LED-drive (pin 20); Signal to drive the LED
 - ⇒ In standby, the LED lights continuously by pulling pin
 - ⇒ In normal operation the LED does not light by not pulling pin 20 "low"
 - ⇒ During RC5 reception pin 20 is pulled "low" time by time, resulting in a pulsing LED
- · Ground (pin 21); Ground of the power-supply.
- · Test pin (pin 22); Used for test purposes in the factory
- CVBS-inputs (pin 23-24); These pins are used as input for teletext-sources. Pin 24 is used as input for the external CVBS-signal (VIDEO-IN input cinch) and pin 23 for the internal CVBS-signal of the set.
- NIL (pin 27); Signal to generate a DC-current through the deflection coil to create a non interlaced mode during TXT-mode.

- TXT/OSD-signals (pin 32-33-34); These output pins are used to create TXT and OSD information in different colours.
- BL-TXT-OSD (pin 35); Output signal (BL_TXT_OSD) used to indicate the video controller that there is OSD or Teletext information. So this signal blanks the video information.
- SANDCASTLE (pin 36); Pin to inform the µC that horizontal flyback takes place. This information is needed to place the TXT and OSD correctly on the picture.
- VFL (pin 37); This pin is used to tell the µC that vertical flyback takes place. This information is needed to place the TXT and OSD correctly on the picture.
- OSD-generator (pin 38-39-40); The components connected these pins determine the frequency of the OSD-generator. This is approx. 8 MHz.
 - ⇒ In a non TXT set, the OSD generator is formed by C2680, C2681, L5680 and L5681 (4682 and 4683 are not mounted).
 - ⇒ In a TXT set, C2680, C2681 and L5680 are not present but 4682 and 4683 are mounted.
- 12 MHz oscillator (pin 41-42); The frequency of the oscillator of the μC is determined by this crystal 5600.
- POR (pin 43); At switching on the set with the mains switch the signal at pin 43 becomes "high" and holds the μC. The μC waits until the signal at pin 43 becomes "low".
 In this way the μC knows that the supply-voltage is high enough to be able to perform well.
- TXT / no TXT (pin 44); In case jumper 4602 is present, the software "knows" as a no-TXT set (PCF84C44). In case jumper 4602 is not present, the software "knows" as a TXT set (SAA5290).
- IR-input (pin 45); Input for the remote-control commands
- Video system selections (pin 46-47-48); These three outputs can be used in different ways depending on the region where the set is produced for:
 - ⇒ For Asian Pacific sets the CHROMA1_I/BG/L/DK signal is used for sound crystal selection in the FM sound demodulation part. In case I/BG/L/DK signal is "low" L1102 is switched in parralel to L1101.
 - ⇒ For Latin America a so called Bi-Norma (PAL-M and NTSC-M) or Tri-Norma (PAL M/N and NTSC M) is configured by using the CHROMA_0, CHROMA_1 and CHROMA_2 switching signals. For these Bi- and Tri-Norma sets the SATURATION output pin 4 is also used as an input pin for the Tri-Norma automatic system selection.

	CHROMA_0	CHROMA_1	CHROMA_2
PAL M		0	1
PAL N		1	0
NTSC M		1	1

- I²C-Bus (pin 49-50); This bus is used to communicate with all used I²C devices.
 - ⇒ Non Volatile Memory (EEPROM) in which the settings are stored. In case pin 1 of this NVM is shorted while switching on the set with the mains switch, the SDAM (Service Default Alignment Mode); see chapter 6.
 - ⇒ In case of a PLL tuner, the I²C-Bus is used via the copper tracks of BS1 and BS2 (these copper tracks are used for band switching in a VST s⊋t).
- VIDEO_ID (video identification; pin 51); Pin 51 is "high" in case a video signal is detected and "low" in case no video signal is detected. This signal is coming from pin 14 IC7225-6B.
- Supply voltage (pin 52); If this voltage is present and the Power On Reset (POR) signal at pin 43 is "ow" the µC will start.

AUTOSTORE |

SYSTEM AUTOWS SWAP SKIP

to select "EXIT" on the sub-menu and To get back to main menu, you need press VOL < or 🖒 button to exit. procedure until main menu appears.

If necessary, repeat the above

NOTE: Searching and storing stops

6. Once automatic tuning is completed, press OSD button

to exit from menu.

Channel N + 1 (eg. 21) onwards. at the last channel (Channel 79).

found will start storing from

number N(eg. 20), the programmes

NOTE: If you start searching and

storing when you are in Channel

automatic tuning while tuning is

in progress, press the OSD

NOTE: If you want to terminate

start automatic tuning.

(a)

5. Press VOL @ or & button to

Press CH button to highlight AUTO STORE.

4. Press CH

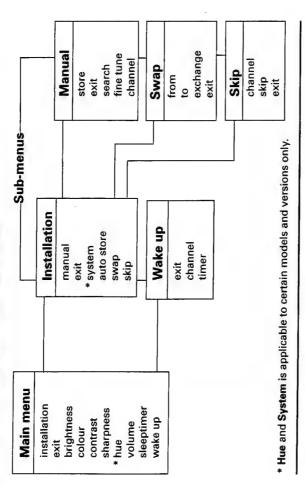
Q 3/4

Installation

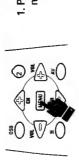
Installation

Operating instructions generally explains the operation of the TV set using the buttons on the remote control handset unless otherwise stated.

Overview of main menu and sub-menus



How to start Automatic Installation (Auto Store)



1. Press MENU button to enter main menu.

HO SRIGHTNESS MITHERSON BRIGHTNESS III INSTALLATION COLOUR

until INSTALLATION is highlighted. 2. Press CH 🕸 button repeatedly

MANUAL EXIT SYSTEM AUTO STOR SWAP

3. Press VOL (>> button to enter installation mode.

œ

You can also do installation manually by the SEARCH method. Manual installation allows you to select your preferred channel number for every available station If you hear any "noisy" sound on any channel after automatic Press VOL @ or @ button to select PAL I or PAL DK Applicable to certain models/versions only) How to start Manual Installation tuning is completed, repeat step 1 to 3. Press OSD button to exit from menu.

Q \$\!\}

Enter installation mode. က

2. Highlight INSTALLATION

1. Enter main menu.

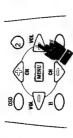
PCS 82 433 GB

Installation / Swap feature









SYSTEM

Press VOL Dutton to

က်

enter manual mode.

repeatedly until MANUAL

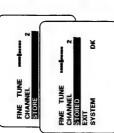
is highlighted.

Press CH 👁 button

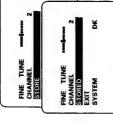
Installation

Press VOL (>> button to store the channel.

10.



Directions for use



completed, press CH & button to highlight SYSTEM. If you hear any "noisy" sound (Applicable to certain models after manual installation is Ξ.



Press VOL (a) or (b) button to select PAL I or PAL DK. (Applicable to certain models and versions only).

12.

@ 💆

SEARCHING mode. Searching stops once a station is available. If you decide to store the available station,

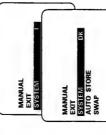
Press VOL (>> button to activate

button again until another station is if you decide to continue searching proceed to the next step. However, for another station, press VOL 🚱

Press CH (button repeatedly until CHANNEL is highlighted.

and versions only).

@ \$A = 0



Press OSD button to exit from menu.

<u>8</u>





@ \$\$*C

How to Swap Channels

particular TV station.

Key in desired channel number by the DIGIT (0 - 9) button.



Q 🐪

This feature allows you to change the channel number to your choice for a

Enter installation mode. က

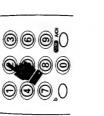
Press CH Sutton repeatedly until SWAP is highlighted. 4

@ \$\div

Highlight INSTALLATION 1. Enter main menu.

EXIT

9. Press CH Sutton to highlight STORE





10

Chassis L7.1A

11. List of abbreviations (incl. all signal names)

+160V +16V supply voltage from the LOT to the picture tube panel

+95V +95V supply voltage from the SOPS to the line output stage and the tuning circuit

+26V +26V supply voltage from the LOT to the frame amplifier IC7401 +10V/14V +xxV supply voltage from the SOPS to supply the audio amplifier +10V supply voltage from the SOPS to the line drive stage (A3)

+9V +9V supply voltage from the LOT to the relais of the degaussing coit and to the supply voltages +8V and +8Vt

+8V/+8VI +8V supply voltage from the LOT to supply IC7225

+5V5 +5V5 supply voltage from the LOT for the tuner and to create VB for bandswitching

+5V +5V supply voltage from the SOPS to supply the control part

μC Microcomputer

AFC Automatic Frequency Control
AGC Automatic Gain Control

AUDIO_IN AUDIO-IN signal from audio cinch; this signal is fed to IC7015-6F for source select AV Switching signal from the μ C to select between internal and external video/audio

AV-MUTE Signal to mute the sound on the Audio-out cinch

AQUA Aquadag on the rear side of the picture tube to pin 8 of the LOT AUDIO_OUT Outgoing audio signal from pin 1 of IC7225-F to audio_out cinch B_TXT_OSD Blue input signal from the μ C to the video controller IC7015-6D Switching signal from μ C for band switching to tuner 1000

BS2 Switching signal from μ C for band switching to tuner 1000 BS2

BCI Beam Current Info; If beam current increases the BCI signal decreases. BCI is used for contrast reduction (if beam

current is too high)

BL-TXT-OSD Fast blanking signal to IC7225-6D to display OSD and TXT

BRIGHTNESS Control signal (from µC, but on DC level via RC network) for brightness control of the video controller

IC7015-6D (0-5V)

CHROMA Chrominance part of the video signal

CHROMA-0_L/L'/I Signal to select the correct system in case of trinorma

CHROMA-1_I/BG/L/DK Signal from the μ C to select the correct sound x-tal. In case of trinorma to select the correct system

CHROMA-2/STATUS Signal to select the correct system in case of trinorma

CONTRAST Control signal (from μ C, but on DC level via RC network) for contrast control of the video controller IC7015-6D

CVBS Colour Video Blanking Synchronisation

V-EXT Incoming CVBS signal from cinch video_in to the external input pin 15 IC7015-6B

V-INT Outgoing CVBS signal from sound trap on pin 7 IC7015-6A (IF detector) to the video_out cinch

EEPROM Electrical Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory

ESD Electrical Static Discharge

ff Filament (heater voltage) from LOT to the picture tube

FM FM demodulated sound from the FM-demodulator IC7015-6F to smart sound

G-TXT-OSD Fast blanking signal to IC7225-6D to display OSD and TXT HUE Signal from the μ C to control the hue of the video signal

HEW X-ray detection. If this signal is too high, X-ray could occure so the set is switched in protection HOR. FLYBACK Horizontal flyback pulse (15625 Hz) used for locking the horizontal oscillator in IC7015-6E

f²C Digital control bus of the microcomputer

VIDEO-ID Status signal from IC7015-6B; "low" for no CVBS signal (horizontal sync not present), "high" in case CVBS signal is

present (horizontal sync present) from the IF-detector IC7015-6B to the $\mu{\rm C}$

IF Intermediate frequency signal from the tuner

NIL Non Inter Lace; 25 Hz block-shaped signal from teletext to the frame amplifier for coinciding the odd & even frames POR Power On Reset; ensures the μ C starts up its software only if the power supply of the μ C itself is high enough

PP Personal Preference

PROT Protection signal from frame IC7401; in case the vertical flyback generator in IC7401 is not activated, the voltage on

pin 8 IC7401 becomes < 2V. By then the protection circuit in IC7401 will make pin 7 "high" overriding the HOR

FLYBACK and SANDCASTLE. The constant "high" sandcastle will cause the picture to become "black"

R_TXT_OSD Fast blanking signal to IC7225-6D to display OSD and TXT

RAM Random Access Memory ROM Read Only Memory

SANDCASTLE Sandcastle signal from IC7015-6F to delay line IC7255 and SECAM chrominance decoder IC7245

SATURATION Control signal (from µC, but on DC level via RC network) for saturation control of the video controller IC7015-6D

(0-2V5)

SAW Surface Acoustic Wave; high precision band pass filter

SCL Clock line of the I²C-bus SDA Data line of the I²C-bus

SAM Service Alignment Mode; Service mode for doing alignments.

SDM Service Default Mode; predefined mode for faultfinding (see chapter 8)
SDAM Service Default Alignment Mode; Combined mode of SAM and SDM.

SHARPNESS CONTROL

Control signal on DC level (0-5V) from μ C to IF-detector IC7015-6B) for sharpness control

List of abbreviations (incl. all signal names)

Chassis L7.1A

SMART SOUND Bass and treble countrol before the sound amplifier.

Switching signal from μ C; "tow" for standby (power supply will be switched to stand-by mode), "high" for normal STANDBY

INT/EXT Switching signal derived from the AV-signal for internal or external audio + video switching ("low" for internal and

VT Tuning voltage from which the signal TUNING VOLTAGE is derived to tune the tuner

VERT DRIVE Vertical drive signal from IC7225-6E to frame amplifier IC7401

VFB 50 Hz vertical flyback pulse used for locking the vertical oscillator in IC7225-6E VFL

50 Hz vertical flyback pulse used to inform the μ C that flyback takes place. This is important for OSD and TXT.

Vg2 Voltage on grid 2 of the picture tube

VOLUME Control signal (from μ C, but on DC level via RC network) for volume control of sound processing in IC7225-6F

Luminance part of the video signal

2243 - 5322 122 32654 22nF 10% 63V 25504 4822 126 12426 330pF 10% 1KV 4822 050 13302 3k3 1% 0.4W 4822 126 13838 100nF 20% 50V 4822 126 13628 220N 20% 50V 4822 051 20102 4822 117 11454 1k 5% 0.1W 820Ω 1% 0.1W 22454 2551 4822 124 42336 47µF 20% 160V Main carrier [A] 4822 126 13597 330pF 10% 500V 3208 5322 122 34123 1nF 10% 50V 5322 122 34123 1nF 10% 50V 5322 122 32654 22nF 10% 63V 22484 3210 4822 051 20104 100k 5% 0.1W 4822 124 40198 470µF 20% 16V 22514 4822 124 41596 22µF 20% 50V 2563 3212▲ 4822 051 20472 4k7 5% 0.1W Various 4822 124 81164 22U 20% 25V 2571 4822 124 11908 2200μF 20% 25V 5322 122 32531 100pF 5% 50V 4822 051 20104 100k 5% 0.1W 4822 051 20102 1k 5% 0.1W 2254 3213 3214▲ 4822 492 70788 SPRING 4822 051 20275 2M7 5% 0.1W 4822 116 52249 1k8 5% 0.5W 22564 4822 126 13838 100nF 20% 50V 26024 4822 124 40433 47uF 20% 25V 3219 4822 265 20689 CONN. 2-P MALE 4822 492 70289 SPRING 22574 4822 126 13838 100nF 20% 50V 4822 126 13689 18pF 1% 63V 4822 126 13628 220N 20% 50V 4822 124 40248 10µF 20% 63V SPRING 2260 2611 4822 265 20439 CONNECTOR 2-P 4822 117 10834 47k 1% 0.1W 2260 5322 122 33869 15pF 5% 63V 2615 4822 126 13628 220N 20% 50V 3240 4822 117 10834 4/K 1/3 4822 051 20102 1k 5% 0.1W 4822 051 20105 1M 5% 0.1W 4822 051 20105 1M 5% 0.1W 4822 276 13603 SWITCH, MAINS 4822 256 92053 PLASTICHOLDER 5322 126 10184 680P 5% 50V 4822 122 33515 82pF 5% 63V 5322 122 32654 22nF 10% 63V 2264 5322 122 32654 22nF 10% 63V 2621 3248 4822 265 20723 CONNECTOR 2-P 4822 124 41576 2.2μF 20% 50V 4822 124 81108 0.47μF 20% 50V 4822 256 10336 LED HOLDER 4822 157 11166 EMI FILT, 40MHz 4822 122 33515 82pF 5% 63V 2622 2265 3250 4822 117 11846 10k 5% 1/16W 5322 122 32654 22nF 10% 63V 4822 124 40248 10µF 20% 63V 4822 124 40248 10µF 20% 63V 2270 4822 126 13296 100nF 10% 16V 2623▲ 3251 4822 050 11003 10k 1% 0.4W 4822 267 10538 CONN.3-P MALE 4822 126 13296 100nF 10% 16V 4822 051 20109 10Ω 5% 0.1W 4822 051 20109 10Ω 5% 0.1W 4822 051 20561 560Ω 5% 0.1W 2631 3253* 4822 267 31014 PHONE CONN 4822 124 40248 10µF 20% 63V 4822 124 40248 10µF 20% 63V 4822 267 31014 PHONE CONN. 4822 267 10549 CONN.4-P FEM 4822 265 10481 CINCH CONN 2-P 4822 441 11878 CINCH HOUSING 4822 276 13603 MAIN SWITCH 2272 5322 122 33446 3.3nF 10% 63V 2632 4822 126 13296 100nF 10% 16V 2273 2633 3255 4822 050 11002 1k 1% 0.4W 5322 122 33869 15pF 5% 63V 5322 122 33869 15pF 5% 63V 4822 126 13751 47nF 10% 63V 4822 124 81022 1μF 20% 50V 4822 124 40433 47μF 20% 25V 4822 126 13838 100nF 20% 50V 2275 2634 4822 051 20102 1k 5% 0.1W 26394 4822 051 20102 1k 5% 0.1W 4822 051 20102 1k 5% 0.1W 4822 051 20223 22k 5% 0.1W 2280 3257▲ 4822 256 92053 FUSE HOLDER 4822 157 11166 EMI FILT.40MHZ 4822 267 10538 CONN. 3-P MALE 4822 126 13751 47nF 10% 63V 4822 126 13751 47nF 10% 63V 5322 126 10184 680P 5% 50V 32594 2285 3261 4822 126 13838 100nF 20% 50V 4822 124 40849 330µF 20% 16V 4822 122 40606 22nF 20% 50V 22904 2652 5322 126 10184 680P 5% 50V 3262 4822 116 52283 4k7 5% 0.5W 4822 210 10737 TUNER UV1355/-4822 242 72197 FILTER 38MHz 5322 122 34098 10nF 10% 63V 5322 126 10184 680P 5% 50V. 4822 050 11503 15k 1% 0.4V 1015 2299 2662 3264 4822 101 11191 10k 30% 0.1W 4822 051 20153 15k 5% 0.1W 4822 116 52283 4k7 5% 0.5W 100nF 20% 50V 100nF 20% 50V 3270▲ 4822 126 13838 26644 5322 121 42386 100nF 5% 63V 4822 126 10334 470pF 10% 50V 2301 4822 126 13838 3271 1060 4822 276 13775 SWITCH 4822 051 20104 100k 5% 0.1W 2304 26664 4822 126 13838 100nF 20% 50V 3273 1061 4822 276 13775 SWITCH 4822 276 13775 SWITCH 4822 122 33528 390pF 5% 50V 5322 122 32336 560pF 10% 100V 4822 126 10334 470pF 10% 50V 5322 122 32531 4822 124 81029 100µF 20% 25V 3275 2324 2671 4822 051 20822 8k2 5% 0.1W 1063 4822 276 13775 SWITCH 2344 2674 5322 122 32531 100pF 5% 50V 4822 126 13689 18pF 1% 63V 4822 051 20822 8k2 5% 0.1W 4822 051 20102 1k 5% 0.1W 3276 4822 242 10316 FILTER 6,5MHz 2370 32804 4822 242 10314 FILTER 5.5MHz 1102 250V 3303 4822 116 52219 330Ω 5% 0.5W 1102 4822 242 10362 FILTER 6,0MHz 4822 242 10363 FILTER 4,5MHz 4822 121 41926 33nF 5% 630V 4822 122 33127 2.2nF 10% 63V 4822 122 32646 5.6nF 10% 50V 4822 126 13689 18pF 1% 63V 5322 122 31946 27pF 5% 63V 5322 122 31946 27pF 5% 63V 2681 2400 2401 2682 3310 4822 117 11684 4k7 LIN POTM 1206 4822 242 81572 FILTER 6,0MHz 4822 117 12156 15k 5% 3W 4822 117 11896 1k5 20% 0.5W 4822 116 52221 360Ω 5% 0.1W 2683 3314 1206 4822 242 81712 FILTER 5,5MHz 2690 4822 122 33575 220pF 5% 50V 3323 4822 242 81978 FILTER 4,5MHz 4822 242 81301 FILTER 6,5MHz 4822 242 10356 X-TAL 4,433MHz 1206 4822 124 41596 22μF 20% 50V 4822 124 81033 100μF 20% 50V 4822 124 40248 10μF 20% 63V 4822 124 41596 22μF 20% 50V 4822 121 43901 4.7nF 5% 50V 2403 2691 5322 122 32531 100pF 5% 50V 4822 051 20109 10Ω 5% 0.1W 3324▲ 5322 122 32531 100pF 5% 50V 1275 5322 122 32531 100pF 5% 50V 4822 126 13838 100nF 20% 50V 2404 2693 3330 4822 117 11684 4k7 LIN POTM 4822 242 10355 4822 071 54001 X-TAL 3,579MHz FUSE 400mA 2404 2406 4822 117 12156 15k 5% 3W 4822 117 11896 1k5 20% 0.5W 3335 4822 070 34002 FUSE 4A 1500 4822 121 51399 47nF 10% 50V 5322 121 42386 100nF 5% 63V 4822 124 11582 2200μF 20% 16V 4822 050 11009 10Ω 5% 0.5W 4822 117 11684 4k7 LIN POTM 2407 4822 071 51602 FUSE 1.6A 4822 071 53151 FUSE 315mA 4822 218 11573 IR RECEIVER 3344 15714 2407 2408 4822 117 12156 15k 5% 3W 4822 117 11896 1k5 20% 0.5 3354 1670 4822 050 11002 1k 1% 0.4W 4822 051 20102 1k 1% 0.4W 4822 124 81039 3300μF 20% 25V 4822 122 32627 2.7nF 10% 50V 3355 4822 117 11896 1k5 20% 0.5W 4822 052 11109 10Ω 5% 0.5W 2408 3000 2421 3004 33704 1681 4822 242 10694 X-TAL 12MHz 3371 4822 052 10108 1Ω 5% 0.33W 3372 4822 052 10108 1Ω 5% 0.33W 3005 1681 5322 242 73686 FILTER 12MHz 4822 124 81022 1µF 20% 50V 5322 126 10223 4.7nF 10% 63V 2422 24234 30074 4822 050 11002 1k 1% 0.4W 4822 050 11002 1K 1% 0.4W 4822 052 10478 4Ω7 5% 0.33W 4822 126 13838 100nF 20% 50V 24244 3008 3374 4822 117 11896 1k5 20% 0.5W 41-4822 116 52283 4k7 5% 0.5W 4822 050 12202 2k2 1% 0.4W 4822 050 12202 2k2 1% 0.4W 5322 121 42386 100nF 5% 63V 30104 2426 3401 2008 4822 126 13296 100nF 10% 16V 5322 126 10223 4.7nF 10% 63V 4822 121 43925 2.2nF 5% 50V 4822 051 20822 8k2 1% 0.4W 4822 051 20394 390k 5% 0.1W 24274 3011 3402 5322 122 34123 1nF 10% 50V 4822 124 11582 2200µF 20% 16V 3101 3403 4822 117 11681 820Ω 5% 2010 4822 126 13628 220N 20% 50V 4822 124 40198 470µF 20% 16V 4822 121 51319 1µF 10% 63V 4822 117 12646 390Ω 5% 2W 3403 5322 122 32452 47pF 5% 63V 5322 122 32452 47pF 5% 63V 4822 124 40433 47µF 20% 25V 2443 3102 4822 050 13902 3k9 1% 0.4W 2444 3104 4822 117 11449 2k2 1% 0.1W 3404 20164 3105 4822 051 20223 22k 5% 0.1W 3405 21014 5322 126 10223 4.7nF 10% 63V 5322 126 10465 3.9nF 10% 63V 4822 121 70618 12nF 5% 1600V 3405 2101 4822 051 20472 4k7 5% 0.1W 2445 4822 121 70649 9.1nF 5% 1.6KV 3107▲ 2102 4822 121 43897 1nF 5% 400V 2448 2450 4822 121 43368 47µF 20% 160V 4822 121 10506 560N 5% 250V 3108 3109 4822 116 83868 150Ω 5% 0.5W 4822 117 10353 150Ω 1% 0.1W 4822 126 13498 82pF 5% 50V 4822 050 12002 2k 1% 0.4W 4822 050 12202 2k2 1% 0.4W 4822 050 12201 220Ω 1% 0.4W 3406 4822 126 13644 47pF 5% 63V 4822 126 13061 220nF 20% 25V 4822 124 40248 10µF 20% 63V 4822 124 81108 0.47µF 20% 50V 2450 4822 121 10507 470N 5% 250V 3110 4822 117 11503 220Q 1% 0.1W 3406 2102 4822 121 51319 1μF 10% 63V 4822 124 81165 470U 20% 10V 4822 050 15603 56k 1% 0.4W 3407 2452 3112 4822 050 13901 390Ω 1% 0.4W 2104 2453 4822 124 11771 1000µF 20% 35V 4822 121 43245 68nF 10% 100V 3410 4822 100 11391 330Ω 30% 0.1W 2105 2460 2460 4822 050 11002 1k 1% 0.4W 4822 050 12703 27k 1% 0.4W 4822 122 33342 33nF 10% 63V 4822 121 43378 82nF 10% 100V 31164 4822 051 20102 1k 5% 0.1W 4822 050 13303 33k 1% 0.4W 4822 050 12203 22k 1% 0.4W 3411 5322 126 10223 4.7nF 10% 63V 4822 122 33515 82pF 5% 63V 4822 126 13693 56pF 1% 63V 21074 4822 051 20471 470Ω 5% 0.1W 4822 116 52283 4k7 5% 0.5W 4822 126 13645 27pF 5% 50V 3119 3414 4822 111 31051 3Ω3 5% 2108 4822 126 11824 100pF 10% 1KV 4822 124 11508 22uF 20% 250V 4822 121 41856 22nF 5% 250V 2462 3120 4822 051 20224 220k 5% 0.1W 2108 5322 122 32452 47pF 5% 63V 2470.4 2471 3121 3122 3123 4822 117 11507 6k8 1% 0.1W 4822 051 20182 1k8 5% 0.1W 4822 124 41576 2.2µF 20% 50V 3418 4822 111 31051 3Q3 5% 4822 121 41856 22nn 5% 250V 4822 126 13589 470N 20% 275V 4822 121 70141 33nn 55% 400V 4822 126 12793 2.2nn 10% 2fV 4822 126 12793 2.2nn 10% 2fV 4822 126 12793 2.2nn 10% 2fV 25004 4822 051 20182 1k8 5% 0.1W 4822 051 20474 470k 5% 0.1W 3418 4822 116 81755 2Ω2 0.25W 21104 4822 126 13838 100nF 20% 50V 4822 124 81028 220µF 20% 25V 3420 4822 101 11191 10k 30% 0.1W 2502 3125 4822 051 20223 22k 5% 0.1W 3421 4822 051 20824 820k 5% 0.1W 2116 4822 121 51379 82nF 5% 63V 2504 22nF 10% 63V 5322 122 32654 2505 4822 051 20332 3k3 5% 0.1W 3424 4822 117 12648 100Ω 5% 2W 2120 4822 121 42868 220nF 5% 50V 4822 053 20335 3M3 5% 0.25W 4822 051 20822 8k2 5% 0.1W 4822 117 11454 820Ω 1% 0.1W 4822 126 13061 220nF 20% 25V 5322 126 10511 1nF 5% 50V 5322 121 42366 100nF 5% 63V 4822 124 11566 47 μF 20% 50V 4822 124 81033 100μF 20% 50V 2508 4822 124 11907 100uF 20% 400V 3135 4822 116 52228 680Ω 5% 0.5W 4822 116 52228 680Ω 5% 0.5W 3425 2121 2508 4822 124 41748 220µF 20% 400V 31384 4822 051 20153 15k 5% 0.1W 3428 2124 4822 122 50116 470pF 10% 1KV 4822 122 50116 470pF 10% 1KV 5322 122 34123 1nF 10% 50V 3142 4822 117 11504 4822 051 20229 270Ω 1% 0.1W 22Ω 5% 0.1W 25094 2130 4822 051 20102 1k 5% 0.1W 25174 3145 4822 051 20683 68k 5% 0.1W 4822 050 12209 22Ω 1% 0.4W 4822 050 13302 3k3 1% 0.4W 3441 3442 4822 126 12426 330pF 10% 1KV 4822 122 33515 82pF 5% 63V 4822 117 10353 150Ω 1% 0.1W 4822 116 83961 6k8 5% 25184 3150 2136 4822 124 81033 100μF 20% 50V 4822 121 43823 470nF 5% 50V 2520 3153 3443 4822 051 20561 560Q 5% 0.1W 21384 4822 122 33127 2.2nF 10% 63V 4822 122 33127 2.2nF 10% 63V 4822 122 33127 2.2nF 10% 63V 4822 126 13838 100nF 20% 50V 2521 3155 4822 116 52228 680Q 5% 0.5W 3444 4822 117 12649 10k 5% 2W 4822 124 81022 1μF 20% 50V 4822 124 41576 2.2μF 20% 50V 2150 3445 3446 10Ω 5% 2W 3157▲ 4822 051 20472 4k7 5% 0.1W 25294 4822 116 83749 6800 1/4W 4822 126 13512 330pF 10% 50V 4822 126 13751 47nF 10% 63V 2190 4822 126 13512 330µF 10% 63V 4822 126 13751 47nF 10% 63V 5322 121 42386 100nF 5% 63V 4822 126 13561 220nF 10% 16V 4822 126 13561 220nF 10% 16V 4822 126 13561 220nF 20% 50V 4822 051 20153 15k 5% 0.1W 4822 051 20471 470Ω 5% 0.1W 4822 052 10398 3Ω9 5% 0.33W 4822 052 10821 FUSE RST 820Ω 2530 4822 124 81022 1µF 20% 50V 31584 34504 2208 2531 31884 4822 121 10646 560pF 1% 400V 4822 051 20102 1k 5% 0.1W 3454 4822 052 11152 1k5 5% 0 5W 2213 2533 2534 2537 5322 122 31863 330pF 5% 50V 5322 126 10511 1nF 5% 50V 5322 121 42386 100nF 5% 63V 3200 3201 4822 050 11503 4822 050 11002 15k 1% 0.4W 1k 1% 0.4W 2221 ▲ 3456 4822 053 20224 220k 5% 0.25W 4822 124 41576 2.2μF 20% 50V 4822 051 20153 15k 5% 0.1W 4822 050 12703 27k 1% 0.4W 4822 111 20433 20k 5% 4822 050 12703 27k 1% 0.4W 3202▲ 3460 4822 124 81029 100µF 20% 25V 4822 121 43872 3.3nF 5% 50V 4822 117 11449 2k2 1% 0.1W 4822 051 20101 100Ω 5% 0.1W 4822 124 41584 100μF 20% 10V 4822 126 13296 100nF 10% 16V 5322 122 32654 22nF 10% 63V 2224 3206 3461

4822 117 11448 180Ω 1% 0.1W

4822 050 22204 220k 1% 0.6W

4822 126 14049 1.5nF 20% 250V

12. Spare parts list

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3470 ⁴ 3471	4822 052 11478 4Ω7 5% 0.5W 4822 117 12651 22Ω 5% 2W	3682 4822 117 11846 10k 5% 1/16W 3683 4822 050 11004 100k 1% 0.4W	6560 5322 130 31938 BYV27-200 6563 4822 130 34233 BZX79-C5V1	
3480	4822 117 12648 100Ω 5% 2W	3684 4822 117 11846 10k 5% 1/16W	6570 5322 130 31938 BYV27-200	Picture tube panel [B1]
3499		3685 4822 116 83884 47k 5% 0.5W		Licture tone batter [B1]
3500▲	4822 117 12164 430V - 710V	3686 4822 051 20153 15k 5% 0.1W 3690 4822 051 20182 1k8 5% 0.1W	6600 4822 130 34173 BZX79-C5V6	
3501	4822 117 12181 470Ω 20% 0.5W	3690 4822 051 20182 1k8 5% 0.1W 3690 4822 117 11454 820Ω 1% 0.1W	6610 4822 130 34142 BZX79-B33 6610 4822 130 82037 HZT33	Various
3503	4822 116 40204 30Ω 30%	3694 4822 051 20562 5k6 5% 0.1W	6650 4822 130 30862 BZX79-C9V1	
35044		3695 4822 051 20562 5k6 5% 0.1W	6653 4822 130 34233 BZX79-C5V1	▲ 4822 255 10355 CRT SOCKET
3506 3507	4822 116 82776 2Ω2 4822 117 12654 100Ω 5% 5W	3696 4822 051 20562 5k6 5% 0.1W	6663▲ 4822 130 82029 LTL307P	4822 255 70293 CRT SOCKET 14"
3510	4822 117 12647 33k 5% 3W	3697 4822 116 52213 180Ω 5% 0.5W		1010 4822 212 11133 CRT PANEL 20"
3512	4822 117 12652 1k5 5% 2W	3698▲ 4822 051 20102 1k 5% 0.1W	€ 🗀	
35134		3996▲ 4822 051 20153 15k 5% 0.1W		
3517 3518≜	4822 117 11846 10k 5% 1/16W 4822 116 83027 R22 5% 3W	3996 4822 117 11846 10k 5% 1/16W 3997 4822 051 20154 150k 5% 0.1W	7001 5322 130 41983 BC858B	-H-
0010-	4022 110 03027 1122 378 388	3997 4822 051 20154 150k 5% 0.1W	7002 5322 130 41983 BC858B 7003 5322 130 41983 BC858B	2304 4822 126 13461 680pF 10% 50V
3518	4822 117 10422 0.33Ω 5% 3W	3997 4822 051 20562 5k6 5% 0.1W	7004 5322 130 41983 BC858B	2344 4822 126 13481 680pF 10% 50V
3520	4822 117 11149 82k 1% 0.1W	3997 4822 051 20683 68k 5% 0.1W	7102 5322 130 41982 BC848B	
3521 3525	4822 116 52219 330Ω 5% 0.5W 4822 052 10229 22Ω 5% 0.33W	3997 4822 117 10834 47k 1% 0.1W	7109≜ 5322 130 41982 BC848B - 7110≜ 5322 130 41982 BC848B	l-o
3528	4822 116 83868 150Ω 5% 0.5W		_ 7110	1
3529	4822 117 11778 4Ω7 5%		7120 4822 209 90462 TDA7056B	3300 4822 117 11683 2k2 LIN POTM
3530	4822 050 13902 3k9 1% 0.4W		7124 5322 130 41982 BC848B	3303 4822 116 52219 330Ω 5% 0.5W
3532 4 3534	4822 051 20008 0Ω JUMPER 4822 051 20224 220k 5% 0.1W	5014 4822 157 63065 0.68µH 10% 5015 4822 152 20547 0.68µH 10%	7150 - 5322 130 41982 BC848B	3303 4822 116 83883 470Ω 5% 0.5W 3304 4822 051 20129 12Ω 5% 0.1W
3536	4822 051 20393 39k 5% 0.1W	5100 4822 157 53941 100μH 10%	71504 5322 130 41982 BC848B 71834 5322 130 41982 BC848B	3304 4822 051 20189 18Ω 5% 0.1W
		5206 4822 157 53303 12µH 10%	7214 5322 130 41983 BC858B	3311 4822 116 83883 470Ω 5% 0.5W
3537	4822 117 11846 10k 5% 1/16W	5206 4822 157 53634 5.6µH 10%	7215 5322 130 41982 BC848B	3311 4822 050 18201 820Ω 1% 0.4W
3538 3539	4822 050 11004 100k 1% 0.4W 4822 116 52251 18k 5% 0.5W	5209 4822 157 52333 100µH 10% 5260 4822 157 70704 38.9 MHz	7216 5322 130 41982 BC848B	3312 4822 050 11001 100Ω 1% 0.4W 3313 4822 050 11001 100Ω 1% 0.4W
3540	4822 116 52251 18K 5% 0.5W 4822 101 11189 4.7k 30% 0.1W	5260 4822 157 70704 38.9 MHz 5260 4822 157 70942 45.75MHz	7217 5322 130 41982 BC848B 7225 4822 209 15105 TDA8363	3313 4822 050 11001 100Ω 1% 0.4W 3321▲ 4822 116 83749 680Ω 1/4W
3541	4822 117 12653 47Ω 5% 2W	5286 4822 157 53303 12µH 10%	7225 4822 209 15106 TDA8361E	
3542		5287 4822 157 53303 12μH 10%	7225 4822 209 15251 TDA8362E	3322 4822 050 11502 1k5 1% 0.4W
3545▲ 3546▲		5288 4822 157 53303 12uH 10%	7225 4822 209 15285 TDA8360E	3323 4822 116 52219 330Ω 5% 0.5W 3323 4822 116 83883 470Ω 5% 0.5W
3565	4822 053 21475 4M7 5% 0.5W 4822 117 11846 10k 5% 1/16W	5288 4822 157 53303 12μH 10% 5442 4822 157 53139 4.7μH 10%	7240 - 5322 130 41982 BC848B	3323 4822 116 83883 470Ω 5% 0.5W 3324 4822 051 20569 56Ω 5% 0.1W
3566	4822 051 20331 330Ω 5% 0.1W	54454 4822 140 10612 L.O.T.	7245 4822 209 90129 TDA8395P	3324 4822 051 20339 33Ω 5% 0.1W
		5451 4822 158 10549 12µH 10%	7255 4822 209 12635 TDA4665	3331 4822 116 83883 470Ω 5% 0.5W
3567 3568	4822 051 20681 680Ω 5% 0.1W	5457 4822 157 11167 47µH 5%	7269 5322 130 41982 BC848B	3331 4822 050 18201 820Ω 1% 0.4W 3332 4822 050 11001 100Ω 1% 0.4W
35694	4822 051 20101 100Ω 5% 0.1W 4822 051 20102 1k 5% 0.1W	5458 4822 157 11167 47µH 5% 5500 4822 157 10999 LINE FILT.30mH	7310 4822 130 41782 BF422 7330 4822 130 41782 BF422	3332 4822 050 11001 100Ω 1% 0.4W 3333 4822 050 11001 100Ω 1% 0.4W
3601	4822 116 90885 8k2 X 6	5500 4822 157 11163 LINE 22mH	7350 4822 130 41782 BF422	3340 4822 117 11683 2k2 LIN POTM
3602	4822 117 12168 2k2 X 6	5515 4822 157 60171 EMI FILT.100MHz	7401 4822 209 60955 TDA3653B	
3603	4822 116 90884 8k2 X 10	5516 4822 157 60171 EMI FILT.100MHz	7440 4822 130 60511 BC847B	3343 4822 116 52219 330Ω 5% 0.5W
3610 3612	4822 117 11846 10k 5% 1/16W 4822 051 20224 220k 5% 0.1W	5540 4822 157 52007 4U7 10%	7441 5322 130 44647 BC368	3343 4822 116 83883 470Ω 5% 0.5W 3344* 4822 051 20109 10Ω 5% 0.1W
36134		5545 4822 146 10716 S.M.TRAFO	7445 4822 130 10206 BUT11AX	3344 4822 051 10159 15Ω 2% 0.25W
3614▲	4822 051 20109 10Ω 5% 0.1W	5550 4822 157 60171 EMI FILT.100MHz	7480 4822 130 40855 BC337	3351 4822 116 83883 470Ω 5% 0.5W
3614▲	4000 054 00450 451 50 0 414	5551 4822 157 71157 27µH 5%	7518 4822 130 10806 STP6NA60FI	3351 4822 050 18201 820Ω 1% 0.4W
36154		5570 4822 157 60171 EMI FILT.100MHz 5571▲ 4822 157 51462 10µH 10%	7518 4822 130 63787 STP4NA60FI 7520 4822 209 90025 MC44603P	3352 4822 050 11001 100Ω 1% 0.4W 3353 4822 050 11001 100Ω 1% 0.4W
3615	4822 117 11846 10k 5% 1/16W	5573 4822 157 60171 EMI FILT.100MHz	7565 4822 130 40937 BC548B	3357 4822 117 11449 2k2 1% 0.1W
3616▲		5601 4822 157 60123 6.8µH 10%	7566 5322 130 41983 BC858B	3357 4822 051 2012 1k2 5% 0.1W
3616 3617	4822 051 20223 22k 5% 0.1W 4822 050 11203 12k 1% 0.4W	5602 4822 157 60123 6.8μH 10% 5620 4822 157 60123 6.8μH 10%	7600 4822 209 14646 SAA5290ZP	3360 4822 051 2056 560Ω 5% 0.1W
3618	4822 050 11203 12k 1% 0.4W	5620 4822 157 60123 6.8µH 10%	7608 5322 130 41982 BC848B 7610 4822 209 73852 PMBT2369	3360 4822 051 2056 560Ω 5% 0.1W 3361 4822 050 13302 3k3 1% 0.4W
3620	4822 050 11001 100Ω 1% 0.4W	5680 4822 157 52983 22μH 10%	7010- 4022 200 70002 FWB12009	3362 4822 051 2068 680Ω 5% 0.1W
3621	4822 051 20561 560Ω 5% 0.1W	5683 4822 157 60123 6.8µH 10%	7620 4822 209 90962 ST24W04B1	
3622	4822 051 20561 560Ω 5% 0.1W	5690 4822 157 60123 6.8µH 10%	7650▲ 5322 130 41982 BC848B 7667▲ 5322 130 41982 BC848B	
3623	4822 117 11846 10k 5% 1/16W		7677 4822 130 42705 BC847	
3624	4822 051 20101 100Ω 5% 0.1W	→	7681 5322 130 41982 BC848B	5370 4822 157 5115 3.3µH 10%
3625 3626	4822 051 20101 100Ω 5% 0.1W 4822 050 11001 100Ω 1% 0.4W	61024 4822 130 30621 1N4148	7682▲ 5322 130 41982 BC848B	5370 4822 157 5096 22µH 10%
3627	4822 050 11001 100Ω 1% 0.4W	6110 4822 130 30621 1N4148		
3628	4822 051 20101 100Ω 5% 0.1W	6111 4822 130 30621 1N4148		→
3630 3630	4822 051 20822 8k2 5% 0.1W 4822 117 11383 12k 1% 0.1W	6144 4822 130 34382 BZX79-C8V2 6151 4822 130 34382 BZX79-C8V2	1	6310 4822 130 3417; BZX79-C4V7
3631	4822 117 10834 47k 1% 0.1W	6251 4822 130 34382 BZX79-C8V2	1	6314 4822 130 3084) BAV21
3632	4822 051 20333 33k 5% 0.1W	6254 4822 130 34233 BZX79-C5V1	1	6330 4822 130 34174 BZX79-C4V7
Acar	4000 054 00000 001 001 001	6402 4822 130 30621 1N4148	1	6334 4822 130 3084; BAV21
3633 3634		6403 4822 130 42488 BYD33D 6424 4822 130 34382 BZX79-C8V2		6350 4822 130 34174 BZX79-C4V7 6354 4822 130 3084! BAV21
3635				
3636	4822 117 10834 47k 1% 0.1W	6440 4822 130 42488 BYD33D	1	&
3638	4822 050 11202 1k2 1% 0.4W	6441 4822 130 42488 BYD33D		(C) (mm)
3638 3639	4822 116 52249 1k8 5% 0.5W 4822 051 20562 5k6 5% 0.1W	6443 4822 130 42488 BYD33D 6444 4822 130 34145 BZX79-B39C		7300 4822 130 4093; BC548
3640	4822 050 18202 8k2 1% 0.4W	6445 4822 130 32896 BYD33M	1	7320 4822 130 40931 BC548
3641	4822 050 18202 8k2 1% 0.4W	6449 4822 130 42489 BYD33G		7340 4822 130 4093(BC548
3642	4822 050 11001 100Ω 1% 0.4W	6454 5322 130 31938 BYV27-200 6461 4822 130 30621 1N4148		7360 4822 130 40941 BC558
3650	4822 117 11449 2k2 1% 0.1W	6464* 4822 130 30621 1N4148	Į.	
3653	4822 051 20105 1M 5% 0.1W	64704 4822 130 42489 BYD33G	1	
			}	
3655 3656	4822 050 11001 100Ω 1% 0.4W 4822 117 11503 220Ω 1% 0.1W	6480 4822 130 34382 BZX79-C8V2F 6500 4822 130 34328 BZX79-B30		
3657	4822 050 11001 100Ω 1% 0.4W	6501 4822 130 34328 BZX79-B30	1	
3658	4822 051 20681 680Ω 5% 0.1W	6502 4822 130 31083 GP15K-16		<i>*</i>
	4822 050 11001 100Ω 1% 0.4W	6502 4822 130 80858 1N5062		
	4822 050 11001 100Ω 1% 0.4W 4822 050 11002 1k 1% 0.4W	6503 4822 130 31083 GP15K-16		
JUUE		6503▲ 4822 130 80858 1N5062 6504 4822 130 31083 GP15K-16	!	
	4822 051 20681 680Ω 5% 0.1W	6504 4822 130 80858 1N5062		
	4822 051 20104 100k 5% 0.1W	6505 4822 130 31083 GP15K-16		
	4822 051 20273 27k 5% 0.1W 4822 051 20224 220k 5% 0.1W	6505 4822 130 80858 1N5062		
	4822 051 20101 100Ω 5% 0.1W	6507 4822 130 42606 BYD33J		
3670	4822 050 11001 100Ω 1% 0.4W	6508 4822 130 42606 BYD33J	9	
	4822 116 52283 4k7 5% 0.5W	65244 4822 130 31631 BYV10-20		
	4822 050 12703 27k 1% 0.4W 4822 050 18202 8k2 1% 0.4W	6537 4822 130 30842 BAV21 6540 4822 130 30842 BAV21		
	4822 117 11846 10k 5% 1/16W	6550 4822 130 10807 BYM36C		
		1		